A Study of

Some Aspects

of

Administration & Reforms

(Jaipur, Jodhpur & Bikaner)

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Administration And Reforms

Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner)

(1901-1940)

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FOREWORD

I am glad that Dr Y S Mehta is publishing his Ph D thesis "A Study of some Aspects of Administration and Reforms in the Premier States of Rajputana (Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner) 1901–1940" in the form of a book It represents an important chapter in the History of India and her march towards the goal of democracy The period selected is the one when British Imperialism in India had reached its zenith and was facing challenges from the popular upsurge which ultimately was to overwhelm it In British India the seeds of Nationalism Liberalism and Democracy had already been sown by Science, English Literature English History and English Political Philosophy A ferment had begun in society, and there can be no manner of doubt that feudalism and autocracy were doomed—the only thing doubtful was whether the pace of change was not too slow Princely India, however, was much more backward educationally, socially, politically and administratively Autocracy and feudalism had their strong holds here and the rule of law was yet unknown But it would be a mistake to imagine that there could be a sharp line of cleavage between British India and Princely India Many subjects of States received their education in British Indian Universities, the National Press exerted influence on the States also, and events and movements in British India had their repercussions in the States too Hence, there were similar movements and agitations in Princely States–and all these contributed to the sum total of the Indian National Movement Moreover, some of the Rulers themselves were progressive and forward looking They read the signs of the times and set about improving the administration of their States and providing for the welfare of their subjects Thus the current here too was flowing in the same direction, albeit much more sluggishly

Dr Mehta has in this book told the story of these developments in the important States of Jaipur Jodhpur and Bikaner during the first four decades of this century In giving this account he has thrown light on (a) the growth of democratic and nationalistic ideas in the States (b) their democratic and peasant movements (c) the exercises in constitutional development by the rulers and

(d) the administrative set up of States and the history of administrative reforms in them He has also given us glimpses of the character and personality of the rulers in this period of transition For collecting this material he has gone down to primary sources—archives, reports speeches, etc, besides consulting printed material

This kind of study should be of interest to the pure historian as well as to the student of constitutional and administrative history In any case, it will help fill in the lacunae and complete the story of the emergence of New India

I have pleasure in introducing this book

May 10, 1972
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur

A B Lal
Vice-Chancellor

ABBREVIATIONS

1	A G G	Agent to the Governor-General
2	A R J	Administrative Report of Jodhpur
3	D S	District Superintendent
4	G G	Governor General
5	H H M	His Highness the Maharaja
6	I C S	Indian Civil Service
7	I G P	Inspector General Police
8	I G P S	Imperial Gezetteers of Provincial Services
9	J S A	Jodhpur State Administration
10	p c	Per cent
11	P F	Provident Fund
12	P G I	Provincial Gazetteers of India
13	P M	Prime Minister
14	P M O	Prime Minister s Office
15	P S C	Public Service Commission
16	P W D	Public Works Department
17	R C	Revenue Commissinor
18	R S S	Rajasthan State Archives
19	U P	United Provinces
20	W R S	Western Rajputana System



PREFACE

The administrative infrastructure which sustains and supports he political framework is more or less the desideratum and requires a more careful analysis than it has received so far This is particularly so in the case of the princely states of Rajputana After doing courses in Public Administration at the Institute of Social Studies the Hague, I decided to investigate the processes of administrative reorientation in the prem er states of Rajputana, namely Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner The investigation could not be extended beyond 1940 solely because the records are not open for research.

The dissertation opens with a brief chapter on the historical background and the forces which played a vital role in shaping the processes of administrative reorientation in these states After an analysis of the salient features of the administrative framework, as it had existed at the close of the 19th century in these somewhat backward states, the dissertation proceeds to describe the interaction of the forces, which lent a colour and tone to the various attempts made from time to time to introduce administrative reforms in them

The second part of the investigation deals with the stages by which the evolution of this orientation acquired a positive shape

Towards the end, a comparative study of the various aspects of administrative reforms in these states has been made It has also been established that the process of administrative reorientation in them was gradually shaped, systematized and put on a rational base only between 1901 and 1940

The source material was mainly provided by Rajasthan State Archives Bikaner National Archives, New Delhi, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi and Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi An attempt has also been made to supplement and verify the information collected from archival sources through thorough and exhaustive discussions with a numbe of eminent persons who had once occupied responsible positions i the administrative hierarchy of these states I am indeed indebte to all of them

I am grateful to Dr B P Saksena, former Professor of History at Allahabad and Jodhpur Universities who initiated me into this field of study Equally grateful I am to Dr. Dashratha Sharma, Professor of History who looked through my thesis and provided scholarly guidance.

My thanks are due to Dr. L S. Rathore, Head of the Department of Political Science and Dr P. R Shah, Reader, Department of History, Jodhpur University for their valuable advice

My indebtedness to Late Prof. Nathuram Khadgawat, Director, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner knows no limit. His lively and effective guidance went a long way in the fulfilment of my object

I must place on record my gratitude to my guide, the late Professor S.L. Audichya, whose able guidance and kind co-operation enabled me to present the dissertation in its existing form It is only an irony of fate that now when the thesis is being published he is no more This dissertation is a humble tribute to his memory

This work is being brought out with a financial aid of Rs 2,000/- from the University–Grants–Commission and the University of Jodhpur for which I am obliged.

Finally, I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Prof A. B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, for writing the foreword. I am also grateful to Dr. P.N Masaldan, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Shri S P S. Bhandari, Dr. S P Verma, Dr Asha Ram and Dr. M. S Agwani for having gone through the work and given their opinion

Lastly, I owe my thanks to M/S Chinmaya Prakashan, Jaipur without whose active co operation the book could not have been published in such a short time

Author

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(a) Jaipur State, a Geographical and Historical background

Boundaries

Jaipur was one of the well administered and progressive princely states of erstwhile Rajputana It was fourth largest state with an area of 15,579 sq miles and lay in the north east and east of Rajputana between 25 41' and 28 34' North and 74 41' and 77 13' East [1] It was bordered on the north by Bikaner, Loharu and Patiala while its detached district of Kot Kasim adjoined the Rewari tehsil of Gurgaon district and the State of Nabha, on the west by Bikaner Jodhpur, Kishangarh and the British district of Ajmer, on the south by Udaipur, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah and Gwalior and on the east by Karauli, Bharatpur and Alwar

History

The Maharaja of Jaipur was the head of the Kachwaha clan of Rajputs which claims descent from Kusha In Gwalior, Kushwahas ruled for 800 years [2] In 1128 Tejkaran (Dulha Rai) left Gwalior and married Marony, the daughter of the Bargujar Rajput chief of Daosa Dulna Rai received from his father-in law, who had no son, the district of Daosa, which was at that time called Dhundhar, after the demon king Dhundhu whose cave still stands on the hill at 'Galta' [3] About 1150 A D one of Dulha Rai's successors wrested Amber from the 'Susawat Minas' and made it his capital Towards the end of the 14th century Udaikaran was chief of Amber During his time the territory called Shekhawati came under the possession of Kachwahas [4]

Bhar Mal, the chief of Amber from 1548 to 1574, was the first to accept the supremacy of the Mughals His son Bhagwandas, is said to have saved the life of Akbar at the battle of 'Karnal Man Singh, the adopted son of Bhagwandas, succeeded

1 *Erskine, "Provincial Gazetteers of India', p 234*
2 *Erskine, ' Provincial Gazetteers of India", p 235*
3 *'Galta' is a famous religious place near Jaipur*
4 *Erskine, ' Provincial Gazetteers of India', p 236*

him in 1590 [1] He was one of the most conspicuous imperial generals Though a Hindu he was raised to a higher rank (Commander of 7000) than any other officer in the realm He had not only fought in Orissa, Bengal and Assam, on behalf of the imperialists but also had been governor of Kabul, Bengal, Bihar and the Deccan [2] The next chief of note was Jai Singh I commonly known by the imperial title of Mirza Raja His name appears in all the wars of Aurangzeb in the Deccan He was the commander of 6000 horse, and he succeeded in sending Shivaji the celebrated founder of the Maratha power to the Imperial Court Eventually, it is said, Aurangzeb becoming jealous of Jai Singh caused his death by poison in 1667 or 1668 [3] Passing over two chiefs, we come to Jai Singh II, commonly known as Sawai Jai Singh (1699-1743) Sawai was a title given by the Mughal Emperor, and is borne by his descendants to this day [4]

Sawai Jai Singh was chiefly remarkable for his scientific knowledge and skill He caused many mathematical works to be translated into Sanskrit and got constructed observatories at Jaipur, Delhi, Banaras, Mathura and Ujjain With the help of these observatories he was able to correct the astronomical tables Jai Singh, removing his capital from Amber, laid out and built the present city of Jaipur in 1728 [5] He was one of the most remarkable men of that period Amid revolution, the destruction of the empire, and the meteoric rise of the Marathas, he not only steered through the dangers, but also elevated his state above all the principalities in the region Soon after Jai Singh's death, the Jats of Bharatpur after several successful encounters with the Jaipur chief, annexed a portion of the state The defection of the chief of Macheri (Alwar) in 1790 further reduced the limits of the territory By the end of the century Jaipur had fallen into great confusion, being distracted by internal broils and impoverished by the exactions of the Marathas In 1803 in the time of Jagat Singh, the most dissolute prince of his race, a treaty was concluded with the British Government The [illegible] against the Marathas, but [illegible] ground that the state had [illegible]-rating against the Holkar [illegible], the disputes between Jaipur and Jodhpur for the hand of the daughter of the Udaipur chief brought both states to the verge of ruin, while Amir Khan with his 'Pindari mercenaries', was devastating the country In 1817 negotiations began again, and in 1818 a treaty was signed by which the protection of the British

1 *Erskine, "Provincial Gazetteers of India", p 237*
2 *Col J Tod "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan", p 634*
3 *Col J Tod, "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan," P. 636*
4 *Erskine, "Provincial Gazetteers of India," page 237*
5 *Erskine, "Provincial Gazetteers of India" page 238*

Government was extended to Jaipur and an annual tribute was fixed [1] Jagat Singh died in December 1818, and was succeeded by a posthumous son, Jai Singh III during whose minority the state became a festering mess of corruption and mis government Maharaja Ram Singh succeeded in 1835 The 'Pargana' of 'Kot Kasim' was bestowed upon him for his services during the Mutiny At the Imperial Assemblage in 1877 his personal salute was raised to 21 guns and he became a counsellor of the Empire [2] He died in 1880 without any male issue He was an intelligent ruler, and took great interest in the development of roads throughout the state, and the dissemination of education Moreover, he extended the work of irrigation, and gave his capital the benefit of water works He was the most liberal and ardent ruler, who initiated the administrative reforms in Jaipur state in the middle of the 19th century On his death bed he nominated as his successor Kaim Singh, the younger brother of the Thakur of Isharda and a descendant of the second son of Maharaja Jagat Singh After the Government's confirmation, Kaim Singh succeeded in 1880 under the name of Sawai Madho Singh II [3] He was born in 1862 and because of his youth, the administration was at first conducted by a council under the joint presidency of the Maharaja and the political Agent He was invested with full powers in 1882 He worthily followed in the footsteps of his adoptive father Maharaja Madho Singh ruled for fortytwo years and prior to his death on 7th September 1922, he adopted on the 24th of March 1921, as his heir and successor Kanwar Mormukut Singh, the younger son of the Thakur of Isharda, known as Maharaja Man Singh II, the present ruler.[4]



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1 Erskine, *"Provincial Gazetteers of India", p 238*
2 Erskine, *"Provincial Gazetteers of India", p 239*
3 *Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner, "A brief History of Jaipur," page 24 25*
4 (a) *Erskine, 'Provincial Gazetteers of India", p 239*
(b) *Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner, "A brief History of Jaipur," p 27*

(b) Jodhpur State, a Geographical and Historical background

Boundaries

Jodhpur known as 'Marwar' was the largest state in Rajputana having an area of 34,863 square miles or more than one fourth of the total area of Rajputana It lay between 24 37 and 27 42 N and 70 6' and 75 22' E [1] It was bounded on the north by Bikaner, on the north west by Jaisalmer , on the west by Sind , on the south west by the Rann of Kutch , on the south by Udaipur, on the east by Ajmer Merwara and Kishangarh and on the north east by Jaipur [2]

History

The Maharaja of Jodhpur was the head of the Rathore clan of Rajputs The nearer kinsmen of Jai Chand unwilling to submit to the conqueror, sought in the scrub and desert of Rajputana a

of Mohammadan
came to the aid of
and Minas at Pali

settled there and the foundation of the state called Jodhpur thus dates from about 1212 [3] In Siha's time the greater part of the country was held by Parihar, Gohel, Chauhan or Parmara Rajputs His nine immediate successors were engaged in a perpetual struggle (war) with the people among whom they had settled, and in 1381 the tenth Rao Chunda, accomplished what they had been unable to do He took Mandore from the Parihar chief and made his possession secure by marrying the latter's daughter This was the Rathore capital for the next seventy eight years His son and successor Ran Mal often spent his time with his brother-in law Rana Lakha at Chittor where he interfered in Mewar politics and was assassinated in an attempt to usurp the throne of the infant Rana Kumbha The next chief was Rao Jodha who after annexing Sojat in 1455 laid the foundation of Jodhpur city in 1459 and

1 (a) *Erskine, "Imperial Gazetteers, Provincial Series", Vol III A, page 170*
(b) *Administrative Report Jodhpur State, 1945-46, p 1*

2 *Erskine, "Imperial Gazetteers Provincial Series", Vol III A, p 170*

3 (a) *Col J Tod "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan", Vol II, pp 940-943*
(b) *Erskine, "Imperial Gazetteers, Provincial Series", p 173*

transferred thither the seat of Government He had fourteen sons of whom the eldest Satal, succeeded him about 1488 He was followed by his brother Suja remembered as a Cavalier Prince In 1566, he met his death in the fight with the Pathans at the Pipar fair while rescuing 140 Rathore maidens who were being carried off Rao Ganga (1516–1532) sent his clansmen to fight under the standard of Mewar against the Mughal emperor, Babar On the fatal field of Khanua (1527) his grandson Raimal and several other Rathores of note were slain [1]

Rao Maldeo (1532–69) was styled by Firistha 'the most powerful prince in Hindustan', he conquered and annexed numerous districts and strong holds In his time Marwar undoubtedly reached the zenith of its power Even Sher Shah could secure a narrow and barren victory by recourse to stratagem [2] Subsequently, Akbar invaded the country and in the teeth of obstinate and determined defence, captured the forts of Merta and Nagaur To appease him Maldeo sent his second son to him with gifts, but the Emperor was so dis-satisfied with the disdainful bearing of the desert chief, who refused personally to attend his court, that he besieged Jodhpur, forced the Rao to pay homage in the person of his eldest son, Udai Singh [3] He even presented to the Bikaner chief, a scion of the Jodhpur house, a formal grant for the state of Jodhpur together with the leadership of the clan Rao Maldeo died shortly afterwards, and then commenced a civil strife between his two sons, Udai Singh and Chandra Sen, ending in favour of the latter, who though younger, was the choice of both his father and nobles. He, however, ruled only for a few years and was succeeded (about 1581) by his brother, who by giving his sister Jodhabai in marriage to Akbar and his daughter Manbai to Prince Salim (Jahangir), recovered all the former possessions of his house except Ajmer, and obtained several rich districts in Malwa and the title of Raja [4] Jaswant Singh (1638–78) was the first ruler of Marwar to receive the title of Maharaja His career was a remarkable one In 1658 he was appointed viceroy of Malwa, and received the command of the army despatched against Aurangzeb and Murad, who were then in rebellion against their father Being overconfident of victory and anxious to triumph over the two princes in one day, he delayed his attack until *they had joined force and in the end suffered* a severe defeat at Fatehabad near Ujjain [5] Aurangzeb subsequently sent assurances of pardon to Jaswant Singh, and summoned him to join the army then being collected against Shuja The summons was

1 *Erskine, "Imperial Gazetteer P[illegible]," p 174*
2 *Sher Shah's [illegible] victory was "He had nearly lost th[illegible] Bajra"*
3 *Erskine, "In[illegible]," p 175*
4 *Ibid*
5 *Ibid*

obeyed but as soon as the battle commenced, he wheeled about, cut to pieces Aurangzeb's rear guard, plundered his camp, and marched with the spoils to Jodhpur [1] Later on, he served as viceroy of Gujrat and the Deccan, and finally in 1678 in order to get rid of him, Aurangzeb appointed him to lead an army against the Afghans He died the same year in Jamrud, and was succeeded by his posthumous son, Ajit Singh during whose infancy Aurangzeb invaded Marwar, sacked Jodhpur and all the large towns, destroyed the temples and commanded the conversion of Rathore clan to Islam [2] On Aurangzeb's death in 1707 Ajeet Singh proceeded to Jodhpur, slaughtered and dispersed the imperial garrison, and recovered his capital In the following year he became the party to the trip [illegible] the Muslim yoke [illegible] in 1709, and a year [illegible] ce When the Saiyid brothers' 'Warwick of the East' called upon Ajit Singh to mark his subservience to the Delhi court by sending a contingent headed by his heir to serve, he declined In consequence his capital was invaded, his eldest son (Abhai Singh) was taken to Delhi as a hostage, and he was compelled among other things, to give his daughter in marriage to Farrukh Siyar and himself repair to the imperial court For a few years Ajit Singh was involved in all the intrigues that occurred, at the Mughal Court and resulted in the murder of Farrukh Siyar in 1719 [3] In 1721 Ajit Singh seized Ajmer, where he coined money in his own name, but had to surrender the place to Mohammad Shah two years later [4] In the meantime Abhai Singh had been persuaded that the only mode of arresting the ruin of the Jodhpur state and of hastening his own elevation was the murder of his own father, and in 1724 he induced his brother Bakhat Singh to commit this foul crime Abhai Singh ruled for about twenty six years and in 1731 rendered great service to Mohammad Shah by capturing Ahmedabad and suppressing the rebellion of Sarbuland Khan [5] On his death in 1750 his son Ram Singh succeeded but was soon ousted by his uncle Bakhat Singh, the patricide, who forced him to fly to Ujjain In the meantime Bakhat Singh met his death by means of a poisoned robe given by his aunt or niece, the wife of the Jaipur chief He was succeeded by his son Bijai Singh

1 *Erskine, "Imperial Gazetteers, Provincial Series" p 176*

2 *(a) Hunter, "Imperial Gazetteers of India," Vol VII, p 184*

(b) J N Sarkar, "History of Aurangzeb" Vol III p 324

3 *(a) Col J Tod, "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan," Vol II, page 10*

(b) J S A, Khas Rukka Parwana Bahi No 5, pp 112–115

4 *Erskine, 'Imperial Gazetteers, Provincial Series," p 176*

5 *Jodhpur State Administration, Khas Rukka Parwana Bahi No 5 pp 112–115*

who died in 1793 Later on Bhim Singh, his grandson ruled for ten years [1]

At the commencement of the Maratha wars in 1803 Man Singh was chief of Jodhpur - He negotiated first with the British and subsequently with Holkar Troubles then came quickly upon Jodhpur, owing to internal disputes regarding the succession of Dhokal Singh, a supposed posthumous son of Bhim Singh and also due to the disastrous war with Jaipur for the hand of the daughter of the Maharana of Udaipur The free booter Amir Khan first espoused the cause of Jaipur and then that of Jodhpur, terrified Man Singh into abdication and pretended insanity He assumed the management of the state itself for two years and ended by plundering the treasury and leaving the country with its resources completely exhausted On Amir Khan's withdrawal in 1871, Chattar Singh the only son of Man Singh assumed the regency and with him the British Government commenced negotiation at the outbreak of the Pindari war A treaty was concluded in January 1818, by which the state was taken under protection and it agreed

(1) to pay an annual tribute of Rs 1,08 000 (reduced in 1847 to Rs 98,000 in consideration of the cession of the fort and district of Umarkot) and

(2) to furnish when required, a contingent of 1500 horse (an obligation converted in 1835 to an annual payment of Rs 1 15 000)

Chattar Singh died shortly after the conclusion of the treaty whereupon his father threw off the mask of insanity and resumed the administration [2] Within a few months he put to death or imprisoned most of the nobles who during his assumed imbecility had shown unfriendly feeling towards him, and many of the others fled from his tyranny and appealed for aid to the British with the result that the Maharaja was obliged to restore the confiscated estates of some of them Again on the insurrection and rebellion of the nobles with the pretender Dhokal Singh at its head, the British Government was forced to interfere and a British force marched on Jodhpur and occupied it for five months The forces withdrew after Man Singh had executed an engagement to ensure future good government He died in 1843, leaving no son By the choice of the widows and nobles Takhat Singh chief of Ahmednagar became the Maharaja of Jodhpur He died in 1873 and was succeeded by his eldest son Jaswant Singh [4] The new administration was distinguished by the vigour and success with which dacoities and crimes of violence were suppressed, by extending the construc-

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1 *Erskine 'Imperial Gazetteers, Provincial Series,'' p 177*
2 *Jodhpur State Administration, Haquikat Khata Bahi No 6, p 448*
3 *Erskine, 'Imperial Gazetteers, Provincial Series,'' p 178*
4 *Ibid*

tion of railways and irrigation works, improving the custome tariff, and introducing a regular revenue settlement, etc In fact, in every department a wise and progressive policy was pursued Maharaja Jaswant Singh was created a G C S I and subsequently his salute was raised from 17 to 19 and then to 21 guns He died in 1895 leaving a strong and sound administration to his only son Sardar Singh who was born in 1880 1 He was invested with powers in 1898 The administration during his minority was conducted by his uncle, Maharaja Pratap Singh who was assisted by a council 2 Maharaja Sardar Singh expired at the tender age of 31 years and his son Maharaja Sumer Singh acceded to the throne on 5th April 1911 at the age of 13 years He remained on the throne scarcely for a few years and died of influenza on 3rd October, 1918 at the age of twentyone His younger brother Maharaja Umaid Singh then ascended the Jodhpur throne on 14th October 1918 at the age of sixteen 3 His rule continued for about 29 years

1 *Jodhpur State Administration, Haqikat Bahi No 38, p 94*
2 *V N Reu, "Marwar Ka Ithas," p 515*
3 *V N Reu, "Marwar Ka Ithas," p 533-34*

(c) Bikaner State, a Geographical and Historical background

Boundaries

short of its tate in Rajputana lying extreme north between 27 12 and 30 12 N & 72 12 and 75 41' E with an area of 23 311 equare miles It was bounded on the north and west by Bahawalpur, on the south-west by Jaisalmer, on the south by Marwar, on the south-east by the Shekhawati district of Jaipur on the east by Loharu and Hissar, and on the north-east by Ferozepore The southern and eastern portions of the state formed part of the vast sandy track known as the Bagar the north-west and part of the north lay within the Great Indian Desert, while the north-east corner was the least fertile section [2]

History

The state was founded by Bika, a Rathor Rajput, the sixth son of Rao Jodha chief of Marwar [3] He is said to have been born in 1439 and twenty six years later accompanied by his uncle Kandhal, his brother Bida and others of less repute, started out to conquer the country now known as Bikaner Bika appears to have been first opposed by the Bhatis in the west, but, by marrying the daughter of the Rao of Pungal he allied himself with the most powerful Bhati family in that region He next came in contact with the Jats who were constantly quarrelling with oneanother, the most influential of them called Godaras accepted his sovereignty To this day the Godaras apply the unguent of royalty to the forehead of Bika's successors [4] Soon after other Jats were subdued and in 1485 Bika founded a small fort Bika died in 1504 and his successors gradually extended and consolidated their possessions until 1541 when they received a great blow at the hands of Maldeo but the fort was re ... the Imperial a ... uled for forty y ... s He had a F ... Hindu except

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1 K M Panikkar, *"His Highness, the Maharaja of Bikaner"*, p V
2 Erskine, *"Imperial Gazetteers of India—provincial series"*, p 399
3 Erskine, *"Imperial Gazetteers, Provincial Series"*, p 401
4 Col J Tod, *"Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan"*, page 515

the chief of Amber The main fort of Bikaner was built during Rai Singh's rule The next chief of note was Karan Singh (1661–69) who in the struggle between the sons of Shah Jahan for the imperial

98) also served with

in the capture of Golcunda and was made a Maharaja, a title since held by his successors [2] Throughout the 18th century there was constant fighting between Bikaner and Jodhpur and much land was alternately lost and won Surat Singh (1788–1828) had to face a general rebellion

thakurs Amir

insurrection had

h aid A treaty

tered the state

captured 12 forts and restored them to the Durbar and suppressed the insurgents During Surat Singh s reign dacoity was so rife on the border to the south and south–east that it was decided to raise a special force to suppress it This force was called the Shekhawati Brigade, and for seven years the Bikaner state contributed Rs 22,000 a year towards its cost The Thakurs continued their plundering for a time, but the brigade, under the vigorous leadership of Major Forester, soon brought them to order Sardar Singh succeeded his father Surat Singh in 1851 His rule is famous for change of ministers of whom there were no less than eighteen in 21 years [3] For a few years the state was well administered but subsequently the affairs fell into confusion In 1868 the Thakurs again rose to resist the extortions of their chief, a political officer was deputed and the affairs for the t me be ng amcably arranged After his death in 1872, Dungar Singh was adopted as his successor [4] The principal event of his time was the rebellion of the Thakurs in 1873 because of the increase of the tribute from the nobles in lieu of military service, and it was not till a British force from Nasirabad had marched a considerable distance towards Bikaner that the majority of the Thakurs surrendered unconditionally to the Political Agent The Agency was permanently located at Bikaner Dungar Singh died in 1887 without issue, having shortly before his death adopted his brother, Ganga Singh

Ganga Singh was born in 1880 and succeeded on 31st August 1887 as the 21st chief of Bikaner [5] He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer and was invested with full powers in 1898 [6] Maharaja Ganga Singh ruled over Bikaner for more than fifty years

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1 *Erskine, "Imperial Gazetteers, Provincial Series", p 402*
2 *Ibid*
3 *Ibid*
4 *Ibid*
5 *K M Panikkar, "His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner", p 33*
6 *Erskine, "Imperial Gazetteers, Provincial Series", p 404*

2

The administration in Rajputana States, a general description, its nature and scope

The concept of the State

The Rajputana states at the close of the 19th century were dynastic states based upon the 'Divine Right theory of the Origin of the State' The principle of heredity was widely acclaimed all over Rajputana like the other princely states of India The theory of primogeniture prevalent in Britain was not taken as an accepted practice for the right of inheritance, as women always had a subordinate position in Rajputana states and their domain was limited to the 'Zanana' The eldest son was invariably declared as the successor to the throne though at times complications arose due to preferential nomination by a dying ruler [1]

The chief aim of the State was to maintain law and order In other words the rudiments of 'Police State' formed the basis of administration

Some of the leading states in Rajputana did provide such amenities to their subjects as were enjoyed in other parts of the country but the concept of the Welfare State was for more or less non-existent

Executive

The Maharaja was the fountain head of all authority and the Chief Executive of the State [2] His command was considered to be law He had the supreme say in the administration of the State He was assisted generally in administration by an official called Diwan who performed all the functions of the State on behalf of the Maharaja [3] The 'Purohit', the 'Dhabai' and the 'Bakshi' used to be his other advisers They formed a council called Mehkma Khas/Hazuri Daftar etc The Maharajas used to give direct orders with regard to

(1) Zanani Deodhi

(2) Mardani Deodhi

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1 *Erskine, "Provincial Gazetteers of India", p 239*

2 *File No XV, General Administration, Jaipur State, p 4.*

3 *A D. Adam's, 'Western Rajputana States', p 54.*

(3) Karkhana Jat, and

(4) Military forces

Other functions were performed by the state officials

Jagirdars as Pillars

In the leading states of Rajputana there were also Jagirdars of different ranks They were pillars of the State and the Maharaja depended upon them These Jagirdars had many priviledges and powers of Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration within their territorial jurisdiction [1] They had very often important assignments in the State administration but the Maharaja always maintained a balance of power by giving more important administrative assignments to 'Mutsadis' who generally belonged to classes other than Rajputs, and were well versed in the art of administration In this way the Maharaja used to control the Jagirdars and other state officials by keeping a check and balance on both the important sections of the state administration

Palace intrigues

Palace intrigues were common in all the princely states of Rajputana The Maharaja was frequently involved in them In consequence the state administration was handicapped

The role of Zanana

There was polygamy in the native states The Maharajas all over generally had a tradition not only more than one Rani but also concubines called 'Pardayats'[2] and 'Paswans' [3] The polygamous marriages resulted in discord among the zanana The favourite ones often tried to win favours from the Maharaja and caused intrigues resulting in wasteful expenditure of state money [4]

Resident

The powers of the Maharaja of every state were enormous but he seldom enjoyed full sovereignty in the Austinian sense The representative of the Paramount power exercised not only a check on his hasty, rash, and illconsidered activities but also on matters of everyday routine of state administration The Residents were appointed by the Government of India for each leading state and had supervisory power and jurisdiction The 'Resident's pervasive influence was so great that 'a whisper in the Residency was considered a thunder for the State' The Maharaja had to take prior permission of the Agent to the Governor-General through the

1 *Erskine, "Rajputana Gezetteers", p 260*

2. *Pardayat means–The concubines who used to observe veil*

3 *Paswan means–The concubines who did not observe veil and belonged to lower category than Pardayats*

4 *Letter from Captain K D Erskine, Resident, Western Rajputana States, to A G G, dated 2nd May 1901.*

Resident even for leaving his state for an outside destination [1] The Resident used to interfere in matters of the appointment of 'Diwans' It was the Resident who used to create the sense of double loyalty, one to the Maharaja and the other to himself among the higher officials of the states [2]

At the time of 'Minority Administration' the Resident very often became the sole administrator of the State During such periods he greatly influenced the internal administration, promoted welfare activities and carried out reforms Thus the Residents could bring to a very large extent the administration of the Rajputana states in line with that of the progressive states and the British provinces [3]

Executive Function

The executive functions of the State were performed by the Maharaja assisted by a council The members of the council controlled some departments placed in their charge The most important departments were Judicial Military and Miscellaneous

Legislation and Justice

Before the close of the 19th century, in consequence of external invasion and internal disorders, the form of government in Rajputana was so unsettled that there was properly speaking neither any written laws emanating from the head of the State nor any system of permanent and regularly constituted courts of justice In some cases the principle of might being right usually determined an issue in others the assistance of the village panchayat was called in or resort was taken to one of the different forms of trial by ordeal At times the matter was taken for decision before the Hakim, who being more of an executive than a judicial officer, developed into a miniature despot Appeals against the decisions of the 'Hakim' lay to the 'Diwan' who was, at the capital, what his subordinate was in the district [4] There was consequently a virtual negation of justice in the modern sense The only check on this seemed to be the fear of a scandal reaching the ears of the chief to whom access was often difficult Thus during the nineteenth century the whole administration was personal and depended on the personal capacity and ability of the ruling chief

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1 *K M Panikkar, ' " ... ner,' p 54*
2 *K M Pan kkar, ... iner," p 72*
3 *Jain and Jain, ... IV, Page 1*
(Jaipur Album)
4 *Ereskine, "Rajpu'ana Gazetteers", Vol. III A, Chapter XI*

It dealt with all the serious criminal cases beyond the powers of the Appellate Court, and when presided over by the Maharaja could pass sentence of death on Jaipur subjects [1]

Police

The police was divided into two bodies, namely the city police under the 'Fauzdar', with a strength of 855 constables and 'Chaukidars' and the district police under a Superintendent The latter force consisted of Deputy Superintendents, 160 'Thanadars', 582 constables and 11058 'Chaukidars' The combined force cost the State about Rs 2,40,000 a year [2] Inspite of this law and order in the State was disturbed by the criminal tribes

Criminal Tribes

The principal criminal tribes were the Minas' and the 'Baoris' numbering 2 41,000 and 11,777 respectively The latter gave little troube, but the former had for a long time been a thorn in the side of the State There were two kinds of Minas, namely Zemindars (cultivators) and Chaukidars (watchmen) but they were difficult to distinguish Out of them some were honest Zamindars while others held land as a screen behind which they could pursue vocations of another kind Again there were 'Minas' who served as useful watchmen, and there were also those who often stole a cattle from their own villages, passing them on to others and then proceeding to make money from the real owners by arranging for the restoration of the stolen property The Durbar took up in 1897 the question of settling the Minas to peaceful pursuits [3]

Jails

Upto 1889, the only jail was at the capital, it had accommodation for about 370 prisoners, and was always overcrowded The construction of an additional jail was started in 1887, and the building was completed and occupied in 1889 These two institutions know respectively as the Central and District Jail, had accommodation for 1144 prisoners (1034 males and 110 females) At the close of the 19th century the daily average number of prisoners was about a

in the Central Jail Where
Besides these Jails, there were
il was indeed famous for its
' and dusters etc These articles

commanded a good sale [4]

Thus it can be claimed that a healthy transformation of administration in Jaipur State had begun much before Subsequent reforms modernised it

1 ndia Rajputana p 248
2 'ndia Rajputana" p 250
3 ndia Rajputana" p 257
4 *Erskine, "Provincial Gazetteers of India, Rajputana"* p 25

(b) Administration of Jodhpur State at the close of the 19th century

Higher Administration

Like Jaipur the State of Jodhpur was also governed by the Maharaja with the assistance of Mahakama Khas, a special department consisting of two members and a consultative council comprising of five members, four of whom were Thakurs [1]

The degree of the control exercised by the Political office accredited to Jodhpur varied with the limits placed on the chief's ruling powers Under special conditions the Resident took an active part in the guidance of the administration subject to the control [illegible] Mah- [illegible] ntation [illegible] impr- [illegible], 1880 [illegible] Vestern [illegible] ned as [illegible]

For Administrative purposes Jodhpur was divided into 23 Hakumats[4] or districts each under an officer called Hakim In

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1 *In 1889–90 four of principal jagirdars Pokaran, Kuchaman, Asopa and Nimaj, were admitted to the Council*

2 *(i) Jodhpur State Administration, Haqikat Bahi No 33, p 162.*
(ii) Jodhpur State Administration Haqikat khata Bahi No 15, page 63
(iii) Jodhpur State Administration, Haqikat Bahi No 43, p 77
(iv) A D Adams, "Western Rajputana States", P 54.

3 *Erskine, "Rajputana Gazetteers", Vol III A page 187.*

4 *(Following were the Hakumats beside Jodhpur)*
(1) Bali, (2) Desuri, (3) Bilara, (4) Diduana, (5) Jaitaran (6) Jalore, (7) Jaswantpura, (8) Marot, (9) Merta, (10) Nagaur, (11) Barmer, (12) Naua (Amalgamated in Sambhar in 1902–3) (13) Pachbadhra, (14) Pali, (15) Parbatsar (16) Phalodi (17) Sambhar, (18) Sanchor, (19) Sankra, (20) Sheo, (21) Sher Garh, (22) Siuana, (23) Sojat

Mallani however there was in consequence of its peculiar tenure size and restoration to the Durbar an official designated Super intendent The north eastern districts had also a Superintendent to dispose of border cases under the extradition agreement entered into with the Jaipur and Bikaner Durbars [1]

Civil and Criminal Justice

In the 19th century there was hardly any serious administ ration of justice and only in the end of the century a beg nning in the right direction was initiated During 1885–86 many legislative enactment were adopted on the British Indian model There were at that time 41 Durbar Courts and 44 Jagirdar Courts posses ing var ous powers [2]

Hakims

The Hakims within their respective charges tried civil suits upto Rs 500 or with the permission of the Civil Court upto Rs 1000 In criminal cases they could pass a sentence of impriso nment upto four months and fine upto Rs 200 The Civil Court at the capital heard appeals against the findings of the Hakims

The Court of Sardars

There was also 'The Court of Sardars which had both original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases in which Rajput Jagirdars were concerned

Sadar Faujdar Adalat

usually final [3]

Appellate Court

The Appellate Court heard appeals from the decisions of the Civil and Criminal Courts tried original suits exceeding Rs 5000 and could pass a sentence of imprisonment of ten years and fine of Rs 5000

Mahakama Khas

'Mahakama Khas was the highest judic al trib inal of the State It was practically the final Court of Appeal on both the civil and

1 *Lt Col Arch bald Adam The Western Rajputana System page 179*
2 *Lt Col Archibald Adam ' The Western Rajputana System P 187*
3 *Administrative Report Jodhpur State 1884 85 pp 3 6 and 36*

criminal sides Sentences of capital punishment and orders in important cases in which the 'Jagirdars' were concerned required the confirmation of the Maharaja [1]

Police

Police duties were performed solely by the local troops (excluding the artillery) and the 'Jagir Militia' and the work generally was far from satisfactory In 1885, with a view to secure the efficient detection and regular registration of crime, a special department, known as the 'Mahakama Girai' was established[2] and placed under an Inspector

Jagir Police

The force had jurisdiction throughout Marwar except in the estates of certain Thakurs, who had been allowed to retain some of their police powers They were responsible for the detection and investigation of all offences other than heinous crimes, such as murder, dacoity, highway-robbery etc., committed within their respective estates They had to keep registers and records which were open to the periodical inspection of the District Superintendent. Cases of heinous crimes occurring in their villages were dealt with by the State Police [3]

Criminal Tribes

For the reclamation of the criminal tribes, a special department, called 'Mahakama Baorian' or 'Jurayam-pesha' was established in 1882 It started work on a population which was being deprived of its arms and conveyances

The object in view was to make honest livelihood a possibility to these people (i) by giving them land at very low rates and settling them down to agricultural pursuits (ii) by drafting the children of the settled population at a suitable age to the capital and other large centres to be trained in handicrafts and the acquisition of peaceable habits and (iii) by keeping under surveillance in defined areas those who declined to accept these easy conditions of life, and by punishing those who absented themselves without leave [4]

Jail

The conditions under which prisoners lived had been greatly ... dhpur ... y and ... large ... in the following years, to a

1. Lt Col Archibald Adam, 'The Western Rajputana System page 187.
2 Erskine, Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol III A, The Western Rajputana Jodhpur States Residency and Bikaner Agency', p 160
3 Ibid
4 Erskine, Rajputana Gazetteers', P 162

large octagonal building, situated about a thousand yards outside the 'Sojati Gate' of the city Thereafter a Superintendent was appointed, certain industries were started, cook-houses and latrines were provided, and water for drinking and washing purposes was obtained from a well sunk closeby In 1884 a small vegetable garden was added, and the system of recovering the cost of their food from the prisoners was abolished Four years later, the use of the iron bell chain, which passed through the top ring of the fetters of all the inmates of each dormitory was discontinued This was followed by [illegible] of a factory and the [illegible] it the need of a larger [illegible] entral Jail was accor- [illegible] a cost of more than a lac of rupees, the prisoners being transferred there on 25 March 1894 [1]

Other Prisons

Besides the jails at the capital, small prisons were maintained at the headquarters of each district, in which persons sentenced to *three months or less were confined, and each 'Thana' or police* station had its lockup for under-trial prisoners [2]

As a result of these reforms the chaos and confusion of the earlier period yielded place to peace and order Crimes and dacoities were suppressed, efficient courts of justice set up boundary disputes settled, criminal tribes reclaimed, administration of customs and revenue reorganised, new sources of revenue tapped, and funds provided for railways, famine relief ond other public utility works In this way at the close of 19th century the foundations of food administration were laid in the administration of Jodhpur state

1. *Erskine, 'Rajputana Gazetteers, p 164-165*
2. *Ibid.*

(c) Administration of Bikaner State at the close of the 19th Century

Higher Administration

In the administration of the State of Bikaner, the Maharaja was assisted by a Diwan and a Council with five Secretaries Each of the secretaries was allotted certain departments viz 1 Political and Foreign, 2 Revenue and Financial, 3 Public works and Railway, 4 Home and 5 Military All these officials possessed certain defined ... are referred to the Maharaja The

above mentioned–one of the principal nobles of Bikaner and the Maharaja's private secretary with Maharaja as the president Lastly each department had its own responsible head such as the Manager of the Railway, the State Engineer, the Superintendent General of Police, the Revenue Officer, the Customs Officer, etc [1]

Administrative Division

The State of Bikaner for administrative purposes was divided into four districts called 'Nizamats', Bikaner, Reni, Sujangarh and Suratgarh, each of which was under an officer styled Nazim [2] The districts were subdivided into eleven 'Tahsils' and eight 'sub-Tahsils' under 'Naib Tahsildars' Thus the 'Sadar' or head quarter Nizamat consisted of Tahsils of Bikaner and Lunkaransar and the Sub-Tahsils ... Tahsils
... f Reni
... Bidasar,
... id three
... -Tahsils
... is those
... assisted
... als was
according to their position on the graded list; thus the Nazims received from Rs. 125 to Rs 175, the Tahsildars from Rs 65 to Rs 100, and the Naib-Tahsildars from Rs 30 to Rs 50.

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1 *The Rajputana Gazetteers and Western Rajputana States Residency, Bikaner Agency, p 357.*

2 *The Rajputana Gazetteers Western Rajputana States Residency Bikaner Agency, p 357.*

3

(a) British Approach to Reforms and its Impact on the Rajputana States

Point of contact with British India

India has been one geographical unit for ages The development of rapid means of communication further strengthened the oneness of the country The close connection of the princely states with the British Empire depended not only on their growing interest in many matters common to the land to which they and the British provinces alike belonged [1]

For many years, influences more persistent though less-forceful than war in which the rulers joined with the Imperial lines, had been at work It led to an increase in the range of matters in which the Rajputana states asserted their solidarity with British India A perceptible process of infiltration had been going on The British Indian Administration had helped the Rajputana States in times of famine They lent them officers trained in British India to revise and supervise their revenue or financial administration or to improve their agriculture and irrigation Many of the States adopted their civil and criminal codes Some imitated and eve further extended British India's educational system Under the

and new principles were not assimilated by all the states equally They were in different stages of development, patriarchal, feudal or more advanced. In a few states, the beginning of representative institutions was made The characteristic feature of all of them however, including the most advanced was the personal rule of the prince and his control over legislation and administration of justice [3]

States could not remain unaffected

Under the interdependent nature mentioned above the states could not remain unaffected by constitutional development in

1 *Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms Chapter X, The Native States, page 191*

2. *Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms Chapter X, 'The Native States, page 192*

3 *Ibid*

adjoining provinces Some of the more enlightened and thoughtful of the princes realized this truth, and raised the question of their own share in any scheme of reform Other princes desired to leave matters as they were

The need for caution was felt by British administrators It

stion of others who had been no less loyal and devoted, were to be discarded [1]

It was felt by British administrators that matters common to the British provinces were also to a great extent those, in which the Rajputana states were interested Influences which needed no artificial stimulation were at work All that the British administration did was to open the door to the natural development of the future [2]

It was gradually accepted by British Government that as a general principle all important states were to be placed in direct political relation with the Government of India It was, however, a growing belief in the states that the necessity of communicating with the Central Government through two, or even more, intermediaries was an obstruction to good understanding and a great obstacle to business [3]

The British authorities had developed a conviction that the processes at work in British India would not leave the states untouched and must, in time to come, affect even the most conservative and feudal ideas and institutions But at the same time it was also not the intention to accelerate growth by artificial means It was believed that such a policy would afford satisfaction to the progressive rulers while respecting the legitimate desire of those less advanced to go forward at their own pace [4]

Views on Reforms in India

In earlier days, British administrators had never thought

with institutions peculiar, and with diversities of race, religion and pursuit [5]

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1 *Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms Chapter X, 'The Native States, p 192*
2 *Ibid*
3 *Ibid p 198*
4 *Ibid*
5 *Minto and Morley, "Counters of Minto India", pp 30 305, 371.*

Lord Kimberlay also once remarked ' The notion of a parliamentary representation of so vast a country alomost as vast as Europe containing so large a number of different races is one of the wildest imaginations that ever entered the minds of men ' [1]

Lord Curzon reminded of his own experience as viceroy described his aim as being directed towards the progress of the people by the removal of abuses by adopting a just and sympathetic attitude towards them and by carrying out social reforms He further said ' We have distinctly maintained that Representative Government in India in
Indian Empire and
population that
representation, the supremacy of British administration and that supremacy can in no circumstances be delegated to any kind of Representative Assembly "[2]

Claims for large share in administration

The process of change started from the beginning of the 20th century in British India In 1904 three specific claims were made to secure for Indians a large share in the control of the administration The first of these claims borrowed from the French colonial system was directed to secure the representation of each province in the House of Commons This claim was subsequently dropped

The second demand was for larger representation in the legislative councils with the right to divide these bodies on all financial matters coming before them

The third was for the appointment of Indian representatives to be nominated from elected members of the legislative councils to the Council of the Secretary of State for India and of the Executive Council of Government of India

As early as 1906 Lord Minto began to discuss privately the third suggestion with the members of his own Executive Council
establish
was the
his early

1 *A C Banerji Indian Constitutional Documents, p 216*
2 *Sir S W Lawrence op cit p 233*
3 *Buchan Life of Lord Minto, p 231*
4 *Lord Morley, Recollection II p 173*

At this time some Indian politicians were endeavouring to persuade the responsible officials and through them the British parliament that Indians were fit to exercise substantially more authority than had hitherto been conceded. Another section demanded complete freedom atonce. The public announcement by Lord Minto in the Legislative Council in March 1907, that he had addressed the Secretary of State regarding a liberal measure of reforms, was followed very soon by open display of violence in the Punjab.[1]

Lord Minto's aim had always been to deal, not with Indian ambitions which he considered utopian, but to give to the loyal and [illegible]

legislative recognition and no formal powers but would meet when summoned to consider important matters, or the members might be consulted individually

The Imperial Advisory Council was designed to include a [illegible]

what, after such consultation, he deems to be the best mind of the people "[2]

[illegible] favourably received. Most of [illegible] incil, and when the Govern- [illegible] to England, it advocated [illegible]

Views regarding representation of masses.

Lord Minto was of the view that rulers would not be forced [illegible] stood [illegible] ndia's [illegible] 1907 [illegible] was not possible[3]

It was the belief that the best solution of the problem was to be found in supplying the requisite counterpoise to their excessive influence by creating an additional electorate recruited from the landed and moneyed class, and then the Council be enlarged, with ample representation of different classes and interests[4]

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1. *H H Dodwell, Cambridge History of India, Vol VI, p. 562.*
2. *Lord Minto's Despatch of 24th August, 1907, para 4, p 563.*
3. *Minto & Morley, op cit 1909–11.*
4. *A C Banerji, op cit. Vol 2 p 213.*

The principle of a standing majority was accepted by the Government as an entirely legitimate and necessary consequence of the nature of the Paramount Power

Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for India wrote to Lord Minto on June 6, 1906 that he did not think it desirable or even conceivable, to adopt English political institutions for Indians [1]

Lord Minto on Representative Government for India said in 1907 "I am no advocate of representative governments for India in the western sense of the term " [2]

Lord Hardinge, who had gained the respect of Indian politicians by his bold advocacy of the claims of Indians to better treatment in the dominions and colonies shared in their aspirations towards self-government [3]

Lord Chelmsford, who succeeded Lord Hardinge was also impressed by demands made temperately for responsible government in India [4]

Reform of 1909

Lord Morley had not the least wish to establish a parliamentary system in India, nevertheless the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 constituted a step forward on the road leading at no distant period, to a stage at which the question of responsible government was bound to present itself [5]

When in his presidential address to the Congress at Bombay session in 1915, Sir S P Sinha had claimed that Indians were looking forward to self government

Lord Chelmsford and his advisers also expressed the view "that the association of British India as an integral part of the British Empire with self government was the goal of British rule ' [6]

Mr. Montague's declaration in 1917

In consequence of all these, E S Montague Secretary of State for India made an announcement in August 1917 The object of British policy is that of increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of

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1 *A C Banerji op cit p 251*

2 *Minto–Morley, op cit 1909–11*

3. *Sir Verney Lowett, The Indian Nationalist Movement, p 103*

4 *Speeches by Lord Chelmsford, Simla 1919 p 389*

5 *W A Z Archibold, "An Outline of Indian Constitutional History", p 164*

6 *H H Dodwell, Op Cit Vol VI, p 589*

responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire [1]

Montague s declaration which involved four points"

1 Complete popular control in local bodies
2 Progressive realisation of Local Government in provinces
3 Government of India should remain wholly responsible to Parliament
4 Control of Secretary of State and Parliament be relaxed '

was followed by a Royal Proclamation in December 1919

"Another epoch has been reached today in the annals of India [3] I have watched with understanding and sympathy the governing desire of my Indian people for Representative Institutions [4]

I rely on the new popular assemblies to interpret wisely the wishes of those whom they represent and not forget the interests of the masses who cannot yet be admitted to franchise [5]

It is my earnest desire that any trace of bitterness between my people and those who are responsible for my Government should be obliterated A new era is opening [6] Simultaneously with the new Constitution in British India I have gladly assented to the establishment of a Chamber of Princes I trust that its counsel may be fruitful of lasting good to the princes and the states themselves may advance the interests which are common to their territories and to British India and may be to the advantage of the Empire as a whole I take the occasion again to assure the princes of India of my determination ever to maintain unimpaired their privileges, rights and dignities ' [7]

In this way when the progressive realisation of responsible government was to take place in British India some important decisions for the native states were also taken they were as follows

[illegible] ' [9]

[illegible] on composed of a high court judge and one nominee of each of the

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1 (a) *Ronaldshay, 'Life of Lord Curzon , V , III, p 167*
(b) *W A Z Archibold Op Cit p 167*
(c) *H H Dodwell, Op Cit , Vol VI p 589*

2 *Archibold Op Cit p 167*

3 *Royal proclamation para 1*

4 *Ibid para 4*

5 *Ibid para 5*

6 *Ibld para 6*

7 *Ibid para 6*

8 *Archibold Op Cic p 306*

9 *Ibid, p 307*

parties, to advise in case of disputes between states or between a state and a Local Government or the Government of India "[1]

"Should the necessity arise of considering the question of depriving a ruler of a state of any of his rights dignities or powers or of debarring from succession any member of his family the ... ssion, consisting of a High ... persons of high standing

'All states possessing full internal powers to have direct relations with the Government of India "[2]

"Relation with the native states to be excluded from transfer to the control of Provincial Legislative Councils ' [4]

Montagu Chelmsford Report on Reforms for Native States

In 1918 Montague and Lord Chelmsford in their "Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms," said ' It is not our task to prophesy, but no one would be surprised if constitutional changes in British India quickened the pace in native states as well, if the advanced princes who have already set up the rudiments of representative institutions were impelled to develop them, and if even the most patriarchal rulers thought it time to clothe their authority in more modern garments Our business however is to observe treaty obligations and refrain from interference and to protect states from it "[5]

Though native rulers had the general responsibility for good government and the welfare of their territories, yet there was hardly any native state in India where the Paramount Power did not intervene whenever the internal peace of its territory was seriously threatened [6]

Sir John Strachey rightly described the state of affairs in India states when he said, "Where the ruler is a petty despot, with few checks or no cheks on his arbitrary power the principles, on which we act, are easier to define No real progress in such states is possible while their governments remain purely personal, based on nothing more permanent than the will of the chief whose charactor and capacity are accidents, and while the authority of the Paramount power is exercised on no fixed system, but spasmodically by special acts of intervention as necessity arises "[7]

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1 *Archibold, Op Cit p 308*
2 *Ibid, p 309*
3 *Ibld, p 310*
4 *Ibid*
5 *United India and Indian States, 'Our Maharajas', 9th Nov 1922*
6 *Ibid*
7 *Ibid*

This system was maintained, among other reasons, because events in India had shown the strength which accrued to the Paramount Power from the existence of native states, whose interests were bound up with the continuance of British rule and whose rulers were anxious to co-operate with it in resisting dissemination of doctrine, subversive of internal peace and good government

Lord Chelmsford reminded the princes that the days of autocracy were gone [1] In his address at Bharatpur he said, "If the wheels of administration are to run smoothly, the stirring time in which we live, and particularly the events of the past few months, have emphasized the danger that attends the exercise of autocratic rule without proper regard to the interests of the people In the vast majority of the countries of the world the realisation of this danger has led to the substitution of government by the people for the uncontrolled authority of an individual sovereign The rulers of the Indian states, in virtue of their protection by British Government enjoy an unusual degree of personal control over the welfare of their subjects, and the responsibility that lies upon them is correspondingly great In India itself the British Government has decided to grant a substantial measure of power to the people in the administration of their own affairs Autocratic rule any where will in future be an exception and an anomaly "[2]

In 1927, Lord Irwin advised the rulers of Indian states to reform their administration so that they might become true servants of the people [3]

The Chamber of Princes became a recommendatory forum for encouraging new ideas among the states The Chamber was a consultative and advisory body, about whose importance the Simon Commission stated, "The establishment of the Chamber marks an important stage in the development of relations between the Crown and States, for it involves a definite breach in the earlier policy, according to which it was rather the aim of the Crown to discourage joint action and joint consultation between the Indian states, and to treat each state as an isolated unit apart from its neighbours The Chamber has enabled the interchange of views to take place on weighty matters concerning relationship of the states with the Crown and concerning other points of contact with British India "[4]

Butler Committee

In 1927, the Butler Committee was appointed to study the position of the Indian states vis a vis the contemplated position of British India under constitutional reforms to be formulated by a

1 *Modern Rev* [illegible]
2 [illegible]
3 [illegible]
4 [illegible]

Statutory Commission known as the Simon Commission The Committee with reference to Indian states made following recommendations —

1 The Viceroy and not the Governor General in Council, should be the agent of the Crown in dealing with the states

2 The relations between the Crown and the princes should not be transferred without the agreement of the princes to a new government in British India responsible to the legislature

3 The special committees be appointed to inquire into disputes which might arise between the states and British India and another committee to enquire into the financial relations between these two entities

4 There should be separate recruitment and training of political officers drawn from the universities of England [1]

Butler Committee s views on the relationship between Indian States and British Imperial Government

Regarding the tangled question of the nature of the political relationship which had existed between the Indian states and the British Imperial Government the viewpoint of the Butler Committee was that relationship between them was based not only on treaties but on the established facts as they had evolved, in other words on Treaties, Engagements and Sanads supplemented by Usages and by decisions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India embodied in Political Practices Interferences and interventions in express violation of treaties were justified by the Committee on such moral grounds as ' for the benefit of the Prince ', for the benefit of the State for settlement and pacification", "for the benefit of India' [2] The flaw in the Committee s argument was that while it gave prominence to political and moral considerations, which in actual practice had overridden the legal obligations of the treaties, it did not expressly maintain that political rights could so override treaty obligations nor did it assert in clear terms that the treates had been partially or wholly abrogated rescinded or submerged under the accretions of political practice On the contrary, it asserted a scrupulous respect for all treaties and engagements with Indian states side by side with a justification for their violation [3]

C Y Chintamani s criticism of Butler Committee

These recommendations were criticised by Indian opinion of about every shade Mr C Y Chintamani[4] said, "The Butler Committee was bad in its origin, bad in the time chosen for its

1 *H H Dodwell, Op Cit Vol VI p 673*
2 *Ibid*
3 *Ibid*
4 *Sir C Y Chintamani was the editor of Leader'*

appointment, bad in terms of its reference, bad in its time of inquiry while its report is bad in reasoning and bad in its conclusions"

The Butler Committee theory of direct relationship between the Indian states and the Crown was condemned in the strongest terms It was pointed out by many that this theory was un-historical, un-constitutional and illegal [1]

P. L Chudgar writes in his book 'Indian Princes under British protection' that the statement of States Inquiry Committee known as the Butler Committee[2] in para 10, "politically there are thus two Indias, British India governed by the Crown according to the statutes of Parliament and enactments of the Indian Legislature, and Indian states under the suzerainty of the Crown and still for the most part under the personal rule of their princes is incorrect Geographically India is one and indivisible whether pink or yellow "[3]

This was quite a correct assessement of the position, as much misapprehension was caused in India by the statement that politically there were two Indias On the other hand, the Committee's view that "the problem of statesmanship was to hold the two together" was in a way hopeful, and made a favourable impact on Indian states for introducing reforms [4]

Lord Wellingdon (1933–35) at his Bikaner address during his visit there said "I would ask the rulers to be on their guard Industrial advancement is now the order of the day and British India endeavouring to come into line with the rest of the world in ameliorating the general condition of labour It is a fact that the "British India and the states cannot stand apart in making the future of this great country but must co operate in some constitutional form for the common government of the whole "[5]

Government of India's Circular to States

In 1937, the Political Department of the Government of India sent a circular to the states to set up democratic institutions both at the Village and the District headquarter and also at the Centre [6]

In 1939, Lord Linlithgow said in Jaipur[7] "This is a period

1 *H H Doduell, Op Cit, Vol VI, p 674*
2 *Butler Committee was composed of Mr Harcour Butler Chairman, Mr Sydney Peel, expert on economic & financial matters, Mr W S Holdsworth Professor of Law*
3 *P L Chudgar, Indian Princes under British protection, Chapter XIX*
4 *P L, Chudgar, Op Cit Chapter XIX*
5 *Administrative Report Kota State, 1940–41, p 4*
6 *Reference to this circular was found in the File Panchayat & Community Department*
7. *The Annual Reports–'The Panchayats and Community Department File, 1950*

when old standards call in many cases for examination and adjust in the light of circumstances" Sir Arther Lothian, the AGG of Rajputana speaking in Kota on March 6 1941 said "The time

be Rip Van Winkes and let the tide of progress pass by them "[1]

Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy on the 1st March 1939 at Jaipur, in a state benquet emphasised the need for an early realisation of the idea of federation, and gave indirect advice to the Maharaja that the administrative changes he had introduced in the State to secure closer association of his subjects with the Government required modification [2]

Thus it is evident that the British administrators who were reluctant to introduce reforms in British India in the beginning of

even delaying

s consciousness

adic agitation

obliged them to take the course of steady introduction of gradual reforms with the ultimate realisation of the goal of self government

Indian states and particularly the Rajputana states could not check the influx of progressive ideas which had by then assumed fair dimensions throughout the country The geographical, historical, and economic interdependence could not have kept them isolated but it led to the development of a common approach

The extracts from the Vice regal banquet speeches mentioned in the foregoing pages led the Rajputana rulers like other native

1 *Report of the Constitutional Reforms Committee, 1943, p 6*
2 *The Hindustan Times, 2/3/1939*

(b) Impact of National Movement

Lord Curzon's term of office taught educated Indians to think politically and see their country in relation to the rest of the world [1] Towards the end of Lord Curzon s term some changes were [illegible]

Europe

> "Agitation is the life and soul of the whole political, social and industrial history of England Agitate, over the whole length and breadth of India peacefully of course if we mean to get justice from John Bull "[2]

An impetus was given to Indians by the enthusiasm over Japanese victories which was a tribute less to her military prowess than to the way in which a backward eastern agricultural country had by its own become a highly organised modern industrialised state

Lord Minto the Governor General found a general feeling of expectancy a country waiting for changes long overdue, and the vague unrest was accompanied by acts of violence in various parts of India Consequently, the need for constitutional changes was recognised and the Act of 1909 came into existence [4]

The extremists however, led by Lal Bal and Pal,[5] opposed these reforms vehemently Even the Moderates in the Congress led by Gokhale were dis[illegible] administrative work [illegible] government posts [illegible]

1 *Eduard Thompson and G T Garrat, 'Rise and fulfilment of British rule in India' p 517*

2 [illegible] *'History of Indian National Congress', p 519*

4 [illegible] *Vol II, p 174*

5 *Tilak and Vipin Chand Pal*

results as they merely appealed to the unbending Britishers Mean while the World War I broke out in July, 1914 The allies were whole heartedly supported by Indian leaders in the hope that after the conclusion of the war a big step forward in granting self government to India would be taken [1]

The year 1916 was a land mark in the history of congress when Mrs Annie Besant, who was the acknowledged leader of the people then, rallied support for 'Home Rule' The congress was reunited at the Lucknow session of that year and the nationalists under Shri Lokmanya Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Mr C R Das gained ascendancy so as to make the position of the moderate leaders impossible in the organisation It was at Lucknow again in 1916 that a Congress League pact was arrived at and finilised later in the same year at Culcutta

The British now though of placating the liberal leaders in the country recommended Dyarchy in the provinces without any responsibility at the centre

The Montagu Chelmsford Report was published on July 8, 1918 and the Rowlatt Commission Report shortly thereafter, on July 19, 1918

The Congress characterised this scheme of reforms as disappointing and unsatisfactory [2] The Government did not care for the popular reaction to the report and got it passed [3]

Influence of Gandhiji

It was the period when Mahatma Gandhi's influence on the people was widespread Gandhiji s new weapon of non cooperation and non violent civil dis-obedience to secure self Government created a new stir in the country

The non cooperation movement of Gandhiji had a profound impact on Indian affairs In the words of Prof Coupland, "Gandhi had done what Tilak failed to do He had converted the nationalist
ight to
ure on
force,
ade the
movement popular Formerly it had been confined to the urban intelligentsia, but Gandhi's personality had deeply stirred the country side "[4]

The emergence of Swarajist party of Shri Motilal Nehru and Mr C R Dass, to contest the elections and win as many seats in the

1 H H Dodwell Op Cit Vol VI p 607
2 G N Singh, 'Land Marks in Indian Constitutional and National Development', Vol I
3 Coupland, 'The Constitutional Problem of India'
4 Thompson and Garratt, Op Cit p 523

legislative bodies as possible, and thereafter to follow a policy of uniform continuous and consistent obstruction in order to wreck the legislatures from within had acquired a definite 'nuisance value' and halted the functioning of Dyarchy in some provinces

In persuance of the provisions of the Government of India Act 1919, the Government appointed the (All white) Simon Commission It was boycotted practically all over the country Even then the Commission went ahead and submitted a report in 1930, which inspite of the fact that no respectable Indian leader would touch it with a pair of tongs, was made the groundwork of the Government of India Act of 1935 [1]

The princess of Rajputana like other rulers of Indian states

rce of inspiration for
nocratic rights, civil
liberties and administrative reforms

The Indian National Congress now onwards had realized that the Indian states could not be left behind in the overall progress of the country and in 1928 made a turning point in its policies towards the states by passing a resolution urging the rulers to grant responsible governments to their subject people [3]

The Indian National Congress in its historic session at Lahore under the presidentship of Jawahar Lal Nehru further reiterated the need for responsible government in the states [4]

The Report of the 'States Enquiry Committee' known as Butler Committee also prompted Indian national leaders to look into the affairs of the Indian states more intensively as the theory of direct relationship propounded by the above committee was severely criticised by Indian leaders It was due to pressure of the Indian National Congress that at the first Round Table Conference the princes declared themselves in favour of an Indian federation

Craving for federation with Indian States as units

In the meanwhile the civil disobedience movement which
litical conscious
craving for the
Provinces and
the Indian States' as its units

1 H H *Dodwell, Op Cit, Vol VI, p 612*
2 *P C Jain (Editor) 'Ajka Jaipur', (1948), p 121*
3 *Pattabhi Sitaramayya, 'The History of Indian National Congress, Vol I (1946) p 329*
4 *B D Kela, 'Deshi Rajyo ki janjagriti, (1948),' p 129*

It was the time when under the chairmanship of Pt Moti Lal Nehru, the Nehru Report was formulated The Nehru Report

bet-
out
the

Governor General in Council may with the consent of the State concerned, refer the said matter to the Federal Court for its decision It was felt that this offer was for better safeguard to the princes than the Butler Report [1]

Mahatma Gandhi addressing the second Round Table Conference at London supported the states' claims and endeavoured to serve the princes by refraining from any interference in their domestic affairs [2]

Under the persistent demand of the Indian National Congress, states after the Third Round Table Congress held in London,[3] acquiesced to become the part of the Indian Federation with certain reservations

The Haripura Congress under the dynamic leadership of Subhash Chandra Bose in 1938, gave a new turn to its approach to the Indian states' peoples movement and it proved a landmark in the history of the Indian national movement as the Praja Mandals in various states, henceforth were required to submit to the control of the working committee of the Congress [4]

The Indian national leaders now onwards began to take active interest in the administrative and constitutional development of Indian states Jawahar Lal Nehru, Dr Rajendra Prasad and a few others gave certain advice to the rulers of Rajputana states to effect administrative and constitutional reforms in the states

Jawahar Lal Nehru in a message to Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal on May 9 1938 demanded radical changes in administration and said 'The problem of Indian states masses is of outstanding importance in India I have, no doubt, as the Congress has declared that there can be no different standards of freedom between the states and the provinces of India The states have to make up for their backwardness and march ahead at greater rate to catch up with the rest of India Inevitably the burden of this will principally be on the people of the states concerned but the struggle is a united struggle and all of us are concerned in it and must help to the best of our ability The Jaipur Praja Mandal, I hope will grow from strength to strength and represent truly the wishes of the people '[5]

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1. *The Conference was held in November and December, 1932*
2. *Baijnath Mahodaya, 'Riyasaton ka Swal' (1941), p 38*
3. *Nehru Report, p 34*
4. *Proceedings of the second Round Table Conference, September 7, 1931*
5. *The Hindustan Times, May 11, 1938 File No C4/J/8, Vol X, Publicity Department Press cuttings*

Dr Rajendra Prasad addressing the Bar Association at Jaipur said 'The states could not be kept separate from the rest of India and the movement for freedom which had been conducted by the Congress for fifty years or more could not but affect the states' people too' [1]

Dr Katju supporting Jaipur Praja Mandal s demand for responsible government and economic uplift made a plea to princes 'India was essentially one country and independence for India means freedom to all and it was to the interest of Indian princes to associate their own people with themselves in the government of the country Responsible government means not only the welfare and prosperity of their people but also the security of the ruling houses The attempt to divide them is to obstruct the attainment of freedom of India as a whole [2]

Th 1920 ,

Status after the war and declared that the framing of a new constitution was primarily the Indian responsibility Mahatma Gandhi took it as a post dated cheque on a bank that was obviously crashing- Maha iately with draw for Japanese a nittee at its historic Bombay passed the Quit India Resolution the echo of which was heard all over the world

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administrative and constitutional reforms



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1 Hindustan Times 5/9/40 Press Cutting File Jodhpur S ate C4/J/8
2 Hindustan Times May •8 1940

(c) The Impact of Agrarian Movement in Rajasthan

The impact of national movement considerably relaxed the

contributions to the growth of political consciousness in Rajputana and paved the way for the effective working of Praja Mandals

The first and foremost organisation called 'Seva Samiti' came into being in 1915 under the dynamic leadership of Vijay Singh Pathik, at Bijolian, a leading 'Thikana' of Mewar State, where he led the agrarian rising in 1918 [1]

The Bijolian farmers' case originated out of 'Begar' and improper taxation The peasants asserted that the 'Thikanas' rights and powers to deal with cultivators inhabiting and cultivating the Thikana lands, were derived by way of delegation from the Durbar As such these powers were liable to be reduced and consfiscated in case the Thikanas abused them and maltreated the cultivators They complained of severe and unjust punishments to the people by the Thikana authorities [2]

In the year 1919 the Udaipur Durbar appointed an enquiry commission to look into the complaints but nothing came out of it

On further representations the Durbar again appointed a commission consisting of Pandit Ramnath Malviya, Thakur Raj Singh Chouhan and Mehta Takhat Singh for investigation[3] This commission called some Bijolian peasants to Udaipur in order to make preliminary enquiries but they declined They demanded an on the spot enquiry

After great persuasion by the Ahalkars' of the commission ... 'iding a lady ... instances of

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1. *The Hindustan Times, May 11, 1938, File No* C *4/J/Vol X*
2. *Transalation from Pratap, 10 5 20, "Bijolian Cultivators Condition"*
3. *The Bombay Chronicle, 5 11 1924*
4. *Translation from Pratap, 10 5 1920, 'Bijolian cultivator's condition"*

Har Lal Raghunath, Isa and Dhana Gujar of village Bhuti were confined in stocks in the month of 'Magh' and 'Phalgun' (1975 Samvat) Of them Harlal and Raghunath were made to stand up and stretch their legs which were kept distant from each other by wooden logs one yard long placed in between them Their arms were also kept stretched and on their shoulders were placed two stones of 6 to 10 'seers' Besides they were flogged and caned This act of cruelty lasted for three hours In consequence both Harlal and Raghunath bled, their elbows were dislocated It made them half dead After this they were placed in stocks and made to remain there without food and water This punishment continued till they agreed to the payment of Thikana revenue Several other examples relating to the grievances of the ryots of Bijolian were also narrated before the Commission

The agrarian rising of Bijolian was following by those of *Begun, Parsoli, Bassi Amargarh and Kachola between 1922 24 The* [illegible] Their hands [illegible] such a [illegible] send a circular to the states as under

> "*It is necessary that Government of* Indian States should disseminate correct information about the administrative measures and matters of public interest and watch the feeling of the people as evinced in the utterances of the press of the country and remove misapprehensions and doubts "[2]

Vijya Singh Pathik created such an agitational stir among the farmers of Mewar State that his trial aroused national interest The officers concerned were instructed to cut off all news about Mewar and Rajasthan 'Seva Sangh It aroused curiosity and questions were asked about it in the Central Legislative Assembly The Pathik trial interested the Government of India so much that a summary report of the progress of the case was obtained from the Udaipur authorities [3]

In 1927, the Kisans of Bijolian again launched a peaceful movement against the unjust increase in the land revenue

The agrarian rising of Bijolian and the neighbouring areas also created a tribal stir in Mewar, Sirohi and Marwar There started the non payment of land revenue movement under the leadership of Motilal Tejawat popularly known as 'Mewara Gandhi' This movement threatened serious trouble in the above states The

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1 *Jarba—five feet long leather shoe for beating, Description based on the interview with Shri Manikya Lal Verma (former Chief Minister of United States of Rajasthan, Udaipur)*

2 *The Rajasthan May 8 1924*

3 *Bombay Chronicle, 5/11/1924*

government did everything to crush the movement In Mewar the army was called to suppress the uprising of the Bheels.[1]

The agrarin rising was not limited to Mewar State, but it also extended to the neighbouring states of Rajputana In 1935-36 the 'Kisans' of Sikar started a movement against the system of 'Lag Bag' in Jaipur State. It had wide repurcussions [2]

In 1940 the tenants of Shekhawati, the area which lay nearby Sikar launched a no-rent campaign The state of Jaipur had to go a long way to remove the dissatisfaction among the tenants of Shekhawati area [3]

The State of Bikaner also had to face a great dissatisfaction among the 'Kisans' of 'Dhudhwara' against the increase of land revenue [4]

In the Jodhpur State Baldev Ram Mirdha,[5] who served the State as a Superintendent of Police, organised the Kisans of Marwar to fight for their rights, to oppose the tyranny of the Jagirdars and the state authorities

Thus the agrarian agitation in different parts of Rajputana compelled the administrative matters to effect some reforms in their respective administrations.

1. *B D Kela, op. cit , pp 73, 222 and 236*
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]

(d) Impact of The Prajamandal Movement

The agrarian movement was the beginning of the political [illegible]

[illegible]

Sangh was established with its headquarters at Ajmer.

All these organisations accelerated the pace of national consciousness which was already strong in British India Mahatma Gandhi's movement had a deep impact on the Rajputana States and led to the emergence of political leaders who played a vital role in changing the political climate of these states It was a period of agitational approach for removing the grievances of the local people

In 1926 Jai Narayan Vyas, who had emerged as a political leader, and a few others started an agitation for gaining civil liberties and administrative reforms in the Jodhpur State,[4]

In 1927 there took place in Jaipur what came to be called the 'Tonga Episode' or Tanga Kand which agitated the people against the state authorities, and resulted in general 'Hartal' for five days This gave a new turn to the political agitation in Jaipur and led to the adoption of a resolution by a public meeting for the grant of Civil Liberties [5]

[illegible] ler the leadership of [illegible] from 1919 onwards [illegible] ordinating political [illegible] ody gave directions [illegible] ing the demand of [illegible] states

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1 *B D Kela, op cit, pp 73, 222, 236*
2 *P S Mehta, 'Hamara Rajasthan' p 239*
3 *Gahalot and Varshney, 'Rajasthana Ka Digdarshan' p 42*
4 *R N Chaudhury, 'Varatman Rajasthan', pp 134, 148*
5 *A Tongawala was severely beaten by a policeman in Jaipur for deliberately violating traffic rules It sparked off trouble and the national press gave it great prominence. The National Herald, Lucknow, September 9, 1927*

But Marwar Lok Parishad severely criticised it and characterised it as unrepresentative, and demanded real constitutional reforms in the state [1]

[illegible] 42 created a universal political [illegible] particularly in Mewar and [illegible] Mandals sent letters to their respective 'Darbars' advising severance of relations with the British Government

In Mewar to intensify the demand a movement was launched on August 21, 1942, and as a result many persons were arrested including a few women Several hundred students also courted arrest [2]

The Quit India Movement did not gain momentum in Jaipur State as, in the absence of proper guidance from all India leaders who were already behind the bars, the Praja Mandal did not start any agitation

In Jodhpur State, the 'Marwar Lok Parishad', on the occasion of the inauguration of the Representative Advisory Assembly on January 15, 1942 was criticised by Sir Donald Field in the following words ,—

> "It seems to me that in certain political quarters at least, while the idea of democracy and representative government came from Britain, the method and practice has been borrowed from Germany or Fascist Italy' ,[3]

In Jodhpur the State Government launched an offensive against the 'Lok Parishad' and a tragedy occurred which added to the fire of bitterness It was the death of Bal Mukund Bisa which took place in hospital, but it was due to hunger strike in Jail which was started by him as a protest against the bad conditions of prison life An angry funeral procession was taken out and the police had to interfere [4] Mahatma Gandhi also observed in the 'Harijan' —

> "In fact all the worst things that were experienced during the Satyagraha campaign in British India are being repeated in Jodhpnr ' [5]

In Bikaner, a civil liberty movement was organised by Bikaner Rajya 'Praja Mandal A few leaders were arrested consequently 'Bikaner Daman Virodhi Divas' (Anti oppression day) was observed at places in British India where there were people from Bikaner

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1 [illegible] dated November 16, 1938
2 [illegible] 0, 311 [illegible] Prime Minister of Mewar, [illegible] 1939–42 [illegible]
3 [illegible]
4 *Ibid*
5 Harijan, *dated June 14, 1942 (Jodhpur Tragedy)*

Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner who was a very shrewd ruler, established a nominated legislative assembly which did not satisfy the agitators The politically minded people of Bikaner continued to agitate against the autocratic rule of the Maharaja

The creation of 'All India States' People's Conference' under the presidentship of Jawahar Lal Nehru accelerated the administra- [illegible] The continuous [illegible] for the [illegible]

The 'Praja Mandal' phase of political agitation in Rajasthan marked the natural conflict between monarchical traditions, protected by the British Government, and the Democratic aspirations engendered by international conditions The Rajput rulers were [illegible]

monarchical conservatism Enlightened rulers who had read the signs of times and proposed to advance towards democracy were strongly advised to wait and be very cautious



(e) Impact of some Progressive Rulers

The rulers of Rajputana states were generally conservative in their outlook They seldom had insight and vision into the affairs of statecraft There were few who thought about the administrative exigencies Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner was one who thought ahead of his times He tried to evolve a suitable machinery of administration in keeping with the needs of the State and aspirations of the people From the beginning of his assuming office it was clear to him that a modern state could not be created through an antiquated system of administration [1]

With the rise of his stature, personality and relations with the Government of India he became the leading spokesman for reforms in Indian states As a representative prince of Rajputana and a leading spokesman of Indian princes the following remarks made by him are significant

"It is better that the British Government both in England and here take note of the feeling among the princes and the people of the states that some change is absolutely essential and it is most welcome as early as possible [2]

In an interview with Mr Wickham Steed, Editor of the 'Reviews of Reviews' the Maharaja of Bikaner gave expression to the following views

"it will be no longer true to regard the Indian states as so many islands of autocracy in the sea of growing constitutionalism of British India"

The Maharaja further said to the Editor, "Believe me, this is arrant nonsense An Indian prince would find it difficult to retain his position if his government was not in harmony with the ideas of the majority of his people Some of the princes have established constitutions not less liberal mutatis mutandis than that set up in British India under the Act of 1919 The first magnitude of it is in progress I am proud to know that there are states whose administration will challenge comparison with the standard in any part of British India "The problems of the Indian States", His Highness told Mr Steed ' some of which are of extreme urgency require a thorough examination together with a close analysis of the existing machinery affecting our relations with the Crown, to see if it meets the changed circumstances of the day"

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1 *Sardar K M Panikkar, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner', P 71.*
2 *United India and Indian States, Delhi, Saturday, January 3, 1925*

The Maharaja of Bikaner deplored occasional talk of reaction, abandonment of the policy of reforms and reversion to autocratic bureaucracy He could not for a moment believe that any responsible person could be ever so ill advised as to attempt such a step

To him progress might be disappointing and difficult but reaction would be disastrous [1]

With reference to the future of Indian states the Maharaja said as early as 1925 ' The problems of the Indian States, some of which were immediately urgent required a thorough examination with a close analysis of the existing machinery affecting their relations with the Crown to see if they met the changed circumstances to-day "

' He would not be surprised if the Viceroy in consultation with the Secretary of State decided to appoint an [illegible] committee to envisage the [illegible] India should [illegible]

Maharaja Ganga Singh was of the opinion that there must be a clear and precise policy with regard to British India and Indian states India could be maintained only by the contentment of the Indian people and continuance in the minds of the vast majority, of the faith that the government was not only the best for the people, but was leading them steadily forward to the realisation of their cherished ambitions The strongest force in India to day was an irresistible impulse towards responsible government and full national status No system of government, however, efficient could be durable which did not take continuous account of that [3]

Inaugurating the conference of ministers held at Bikaner on 16th August, 1926 Maharaja Ganga Singh said "very difficult times lie ahead of us There is no use blinking at the fact that the trend of certain schools of politictal thought (in British India) is not in our favour Times are changing and the princes and states too have to adapt themselves to modern environments "[4] Maharaja further remarked ' The strength and the safety of a ruler and his state do not for all time lie in the bayonets of the British Government or of his own army but can only be permanently secured and maintained if his rule is broad based on the loyalty and affection and the contentment and Co-operation of his own people Hence the imperative and urgent necessity, is of putting our houses in order "[5]

The Maharaja of Bikaner had a deep insight in the affairs of the state craft He was indeed a realist who could foresee how

1 *United India and Indian States, Delhi, Saturday, January 3 1925*
2 *Ibid*
3 *The times of India November 14, 1924 The Indian States, Future Relation, Maharaja of Bikaner's view, 'New spirit abroad'*
4 *File No 201, R of 1926, Bikaner State*
5 *Ibid*

of the Executive, and the settlement upon a reasonable basis, of the purely personal expenditure of the ruler as distinguished from the public charges of administration [2]

He adumberated seven principles for state administration

To achieve administrative efficiency Maharaja Ganga Singh adumberated 7 principles for state administration

1 The necessity for the ruler of a state to have a fixed and well defined privy purse and clear dividing line between personal expenditure and that of a state

2 Security of life and property by the employment of as efficient and uncorrupt police as possible for the maintenance of law and order

3 Independent judiciary

4 The reign of law including certainty of law, its uniformity and approximating where possible with the laws of British India with such additions and alterations as local conditions may render necessary

5 Suitability of public services

6 Efficiency and continuity of administrative services

7 Beneficient rule in the interests of the general well being and contentment of the subjects [3]

It would be a correct estimate to call Maharaja Ganga Singh as one of the rulers in Rajputana who thought ahead of the times Though the Maharaja had been characterised by many as an *autocratic ruler yet it remains a fact that he had administrative* ability power of execution drive and vision Thus it would not be incorrect to call him a progressive ruler who proved a source of inspiration to his brother rulers of Rajputana to effect reforms in the administration

Likewise in Jodhpur Sir Pratap s contribution to administrative reforms was commendable He had a sense of appreciation for administrative reorganisation and reforms It was with a great sense of duty for the motherland (the State of Jodhpur) that he relinquished the gaddi of Idar in favour of his son and accepted to be a regent in Jodhpur state He was thrice appointed regent for Jodhpur state and he moulded the Jodhpur state administration

1 File No 201, R of 1928, Bikaner State

2 Ibid

3 Ibid

n modern lines with the help of Britishers His role as an dministrative reorganiser and reformer was emulated by many a princely states of Rajputana

The reign of Maharaja Umaid Singh of Jodhpur can be described as the origin, evolution and culmination of the political awakening in the state [1] Maharaja Umaid Singh had been thinking in terms of reforms from the very inception of his reign, though it had not been possible for him to implement his ideas for considerable length of time [2]

He enjoyed great social prestige and popularity among his subjects 'Marwaris' in him had a personality that could command nothing but respect They were proud of him [3] It was during his reign that pace of reforms was accelerated, non-official members were associated with the Municipalities Central and District Advisory Boards were created, Representative Assembly was set up and a Constitution was framed, which allowed the representatives of the people to have a share in shouldering the responsibilities of administration [4]

Maharaja Umaid Singh's education at Mayo College Ajmer, his tours in Europe, the thrilling events across the borders of Marwar and his close touch with the political officers of the Paramonut power exercised a great liberalising influence on him which made him social innovater and reformer He was one of those very few princes who married only once in life and there by unlike his predecessors saved the wasteful expenditure of public money

Thus Maharaja Umaid Singh also created a sound impact in liberalisation of Constitutional and administrative reforms



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1 *J N Vyas, 'Growth of Political Consciousness in Marwar' (1949), p 3*

2 (a) *... Singh on 1-3 1939*
  (b) *... 1939-40, p 149*
  (c) *... 30th March, 1939 form Chief ... tern Rajputana States (P N*

3 *Letter from Shri J N Vyas to Sir Donald Field, Chief Minister of Jodhpur, dated 27 5 40*

4 (a) *Constitutional and Administrative Reforms in Indian States (January 1, 1939 to July 15, 1941), p 7*
  (b) *Chamber of Princes Publication, February 1942*

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1 File No 201, R of 1928 Bikaner State
2 Ibid
3 Ibid

n modern lines with the help of Britishers His role as an administrative reorganiser and reformer was emulated by many a princely states of Rajputana

The reign of Maharaja Umaid Singh of Jodhpur can be described as the origin, evolution and culmination of the political awakening in the state [1] Maharaja [illegible] n terms of reforms from the very [illegible] had not been possible for him to [illegible] ble length of time.[2]

He enjoyed great social prestige and popularity among his subjects 'Marwaris' in him had a personality that could command nothing but respect They were proud of him [3] It was during his reign that pace of reforms was accelerated, non-official members were associated with the Municipalities Central and District Advisory Boards were created, Representative Assembly was set up and a Constitution was framed, which allowed the representatives of the people to have a share in shouldering the responsibilities of administration [4]

[illegible] his tou[illegible] and his [illegible] power exercised a great liberalising influence on him which made him social innovater and reformer He was one of those very few princes who married only once in life and there by unlike his predecessors saved the wasteful expenditure of public money

Thus Maharaja Umaid Singh also created a sound impact in liberalisation of Constitutional and administrative reforms

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1 J N Vyas, 'Growth of Political Consciousness in Marwar' (1949), p 3

2 (a) [illegible] l Singh on 1-3-1939
(b) [illegible] 1939-40, p 149
(c) [illegible] 30th March, 1939 form Chief [illegible]tern Rajputana States (P N

3 Letter from Shri J N Vyas to Sir Donald Field, Chief Minister of Jodhpur, dated 27-5 40

4 (a) Constitutional and Administrative Reforms in Indian States (January 1, 1939 to July 15, 1941), p 7
(b) Chamber of Princes Publication, February 1942

(f) States support for a Federal Constitution for the country and the reaction of Rajputana and other Rulers

The Montagu Chelmsford Report was the first to refer to the idea of states' support for a Federal Constitution It reco mmended the establishment of a permanent Chamber of Princes with the Viceroy as president for discussing and solving the problems

enlightened rulers like
already thinking of a
pattern

The Indian States Committee which was appointed to point out the administrative and constitutional needs also felt that ' The essential unity of Greater India would one day be expressed in some form of federal association ' As a short step on the long journey to federation, the Simon Commission recommended the establishment of a Council for greater India consisting of representatives of the Indian States and the British India with the Viceroy as president with powers to discuss and record decisions on matters of common concern, of which a tantative list was drawn up The views and decisions of the Council were embodied in reports which were placed before the Chamber of Princes and the Central Legislature of India The whole scheme for the Council according to the report of the Commission was designed to make a beginning in the process to Indian Federation [1]

Conditions in India and the attitude of Rulers:

The Labour Party which came into power in England
'cided to
ution by
triumph
a short
time

In this situation the rulers felt that unless they had their position defined, they would have to face much uncertainty and risk in the future Democratic feeling had grown to great dimensions and had overflowed into their domains States peoples had started agitation for constitutional reforms and everywhere there was

1 *Indian States Committee Report, para 301*

awakening The rulers were afraid that unless they secured the alliance of the British Indian democracy, their position in India would be unstable Therefore they wished to make terms both with the Paramount Power and with British India As a result an all India federal constitution was favoured

Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru, in the first important speech of the First Round Table Conference, surveying the problems of Indian constitutional progress made an appeal to the rulers to join an 'All India Federation' He said "I think the Indian princes are every inch as patriotic as any one of us and I make an earnest appeal to them not to confine their vision merely to what is called 'One-third India' I a... India was so arbitrari ... India and Indian Ind ... ove forward with a visio ... , each part of which may be autonomous and may enjoy absolute independence, ... the rest ... whether

Responding to this invitation the Maharaja of Bikaner declared, "We of the Indian states are willing to take part in, and make our contribution to the greater prosperity and contentment of India as a whole I am convinced that we can best make that contribution through a federal system of government composed of the states and British India " The Maharaja expressed the readiness of the rulers to examine proposals for a federal constitution comprehending the states and the provinces of British India [2]

Discussing ... the Maharaja of Bikane ... ieir becoming British ... om federation or from t ...

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru however conceded the arguement extended by the Maharaja of Bikaner and said that the Indian states had sovereignty and as they wished to stick to it, the constitution could only be a sort of incomplete federation [4]

Mr Shrinivasa Shastri was alarmed that the result of this line of thought might be to make the Federation a very loose one and confined to a very small number of subjects

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1 *Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's speech in the First Round Table Conference*

2 *Report of the proceedings of the First Round Table Conference, p 28*

3 *Ibid P 36*

4 *Report af the proceedings of the first federal structure sub committee of the Round Table Conference (Indian ed), 1st December, 1930, p 11*

Mr. Jinnah used the argument of the rulers for claiming sovereignty for the provinces equally with the states under the Federal Constitution

Mr. Jaykar who followed, expressed that to give such sovereignty to the provinces would be unwise

The Lord Chancellor referred to the allegiance in respect of certain specified matters and said "As the scope of sovereignty, itself cannot be limited, allegiance which is its correlative is equally incapable of limitation"

The description of federation, however, faulty was convenient to rulers as it allayed their apprehension about the danger of their sovereingty The rulers looked upon the transaction as a pure business deal rather than as patronising a supreme national purpose in the pursuit of which consideration of personal prestige and slight monetary loss should not weigh too uuch [1]

K M Panikkar expressing his views in favour of the federation being joined by Indian states said, ' The only future for India is a congeries of internally autonomous states united together under a strong 'Central Government' which would look after their common interests For such a consummation the present line of development, in which the Indian princes while strengthening their independence, take their place also as sons of India owing a duty to the common country, is undeniably the right one"[2]

Shrinivasa Shastri in his Cochin address warned those princes who were opposed to joining the Federation, "when every thing else changes, when the Crown is going to be replaced as far as the final control of Indian affairs is concerned by the Indian people, when that tremendous revolution is going to take place, are these treaties the last work of human progress, even where India is concerned ? Have these treaties and sanads remained unchanged sine they were made Have they not been subjected to mysterious interpretations, to additions, to addendum and corrigenda of all sorts ? Will not the Paramount Power tomorrow, if it pleases, tear up these treaties for its own purpose not for the benefit of the state or its subject—but if it necessay for the Paramount Power to set aside any of the important conditions of the treaty ? I know no force on earth, no moral law that will prevent that happening If the treaties and their articles could be changed for any one purpose, could they not be changed in the interests of the subjects of the states ? What can be, I ask, of more commanding importance than the interests of the subjects of the states In addition to the wild talk of treaties, they talk of their loyalty in season and out of season until they make it ridiculous everywhere

1 *Report of the proceedings of the first federal structure sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference (Indian ed) 11s December, 1930 p 11*

2 *K M Panikkar, 'Indian States and Government of India'*

Loyalty to one's own country is regarded as more honourable than loyalty to a foreign government, however benevolent, and who does not know that loyalty is a condition of their very existence "[1]

Ever since the effect of the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms came to be realised, the Chamber of Princes had consistenty asked for the creation of a join legislature, joint executive and a common court for the creation of a federal government to deal with matters of common concern for the whole of India The declaration of the Princes at the conferences of Chamber of Princes was, therefore, merely a specific reiteration of their old claim [2]

The acceptance of the principle of federation by the princes however was made subject to the following conditions —

1 That the federal government to be established should have only such powers as are expressly assigned to it by the constituent units

2 That all other powers must so far as the states are concerned remain with the states

3 That only such powers should be assigned to the federal government as are of common interest to the whole of India or are required in the vital interests of the federation

4 That all questions affecting the dynasties and persons of rulers should remain the exclusive prerogative of the Crown

5 That an independent federal court should be established as a joint organ of the Central and State Government

6 That the states enter the federation individually by agreement with the Crown

7 That the Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, except so far as they are modified by the agreements establishing the federation shall continue to be inviolate and inviolable "

Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur states took a strong view of the Chamber of Princes' resolution regarding paramountcy which was quite apart from federation The objections were—

1 It did not have the germs for developing the constitution into a self governing body

2 In it the vicious spirit of communalism was fostered and the spirit of nationalism smothered

3. It was so much overloaded with restrictions in the shape of safeguards and reservations that it practically left nothing in the hands of the Assembly

1 Shrinivas Shastri's address at Cochin

2 Lt Gen Sir George Mac Munn, "The Indian States and Princes"

4 It was an amalgam of two incompatible elements democracy and autocracy [1]

The reaction of the Maharaja of Bikaner to this was vehement "I am afraid I must make it clear beyond any possible doubt, that it is also lately impossible to expect the states to agree to give up their sovereign rights of legislation "[2] The Maharaja further said, "We can not agree to sink into British provinces" "Rulers would demand position he states

Since the federal scheme was ultimately rejected in British India the proposal died its natural death in Indian states However its impact was so great that a large number of administrative and constitutional reforms were introduced in the Premier States of Rajputana during the period of 1933 to 1940



1 *Sir Sukhdeo ' Mewar Under Maharana Bhopal Singhji "*
2 *Report of the proceedings of the first federal structure sub committee of the 1st Round Table Conference (Indian ed), 1st December, 1930, p 11*
3 *Ibid p 77*
4 *Report of the proceedings of the first federal structure sub committee of the 1st Round Table Conference (Indian ed), 1st December, 1930, p 11*


POLITICAL MAP OF JAIPUR STATE
JHUNJHUNU
TORAWATTI
BAIRATH
RAMGARH
CHOUMU
SAWAI
RAMGARH
SAMBHAR
SAMLAT
JAIPUR
DAUSA
SIKAR
MAHUWA
TODABHIM
MOJAMABAD
CHAKSU
LALSOT
HINDOUN
BAMANWAS
DIGG
BONTI
GANGAPUR
TONK
SAWAI
MADHOPUR
MALARA
TODARAI SINGH
BALGARH
STATE
PARGANA
16 8 16 32
MILES
SCALE 1" = 16 MILES

4

JAIPUR STATE ADMINISTRATION AND REFORMS (1901 to 1940)

Maharaja Madho Singh (1880–1922) acceded to the throne in 1880 and was granted full powers in 1882 [1] By virture of being the sovereign of the state he became the source of all authority and power The theory of kingship in Jaipur State was based on the conception that the ruler was the agent of the deity Govind Deoji, the king of the land - With the grant of powers Maharaja Madho Singh at once assumed all powers of disposing Governmental business in his own hands He treated the State Council merely as an advisory body [2]

Maharaja Madho Singh during his long reign seldom trusted the Council No decisions could be taken by the Council without reference to the Maharaja In later years the influence of the Maharaja on Council decisions was exercised through his favourites

The 'Seegas' of the Council were always considered to be mere fractions of the whole Council with no independent powers whatsoever The tendency of the council during Maharaja Madho Singh's rule was, to acquire more and more powers for heads of departments The heads were placed in the difficult position of being nominally responsible without having any reasonable executive or administrative authority on their departments

The following extract of the Resident's report regarding the Jaipur state amply reveals this fact ' The attempt to associate the Council with practical administration was the policy of His late Highness (Madho Singh) to keep the Council as a weak and subservient advisory body when he first gathered up the reigns of powers in his own hands" [4]

Though the administrative and other vital reforms which completely modernised the Jaipur State administration were introduced during the Minority Administration of Sawai Man Singh II, yet Maharaja Madho Singh did contribute in the field of reforms

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1 *Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner,— A brief History of Jaipur', page 24–25*
2 *File No XV General Administration Jaipur State, page 4*
3 *Jaipur State Secretariate file,—'Note on the State Council', 28/4/1923*
4 *Ibid*

Maharaja Madho Singh opened an economic and industrial museum, soon after his accession The museum became a centre of attraction for the people from every part of India as well as foreign countries [1]

The Maharaja's contribution in the field of educational development was praiseworthy He raised the Maharaja's College to the status of a first grade college by according sanction for the opening of B Sc and M A classes - It was he who facilitated the recruitment of learned professors in the college He also patronised in his reign a network of primary and secondary schools throughout the State The Sanskrit College the Girls School and the School of Arts received sympathetic attention from the Maharaja and expanded considerably under his reign

[illegible] and [illegible] nated [illegible] mine [illegible] Kanti Chandra Mukerji was nominated as a member of the Royal Famine Commission of 1901 [3]

The 73 mile long meter gauge railway line from Sanganer to Sawai Madhopur was constructed during his reign The railway [illegible] ommercial and [illegible] her sanctioned [illegible] ver a distance [illegible] declared open by H E Lord Chelmsford in 1916 [4]

The Maharaja had the honour of leading the Rajputana princes in the official entry in the year 1912 when the Imperial Majesties visited India On Maharaja's request, Her Majesty the queen Empress condescended to pay a visit to Jaipur after the Durbar Maharaja thought it opportune to honour their Majesties by granting a remission of 50 lacs of rupees of arrears of rent, (due from the cultivators) [5]

During the last days of his reign Maharaja Madho Singh appointed a special committee known as the ' Cabinet ' or ' Mahakama Khas" to deal with matters which were beyond the scope of the State Council, and had been reserved for His Highness personal decision [6]

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1 *Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh, Op Cit page 25*

2 *'Jaipur Album', subject—Education, chapter VII*

3 *Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh, Op Cit page 25*

4 *Ibid*

5 *Jaipur State Gazette, 1911 12*

6 *Jain and Jain 'Jaipur Album , Chapter III, pag e*

11e Committee consisted of the following six members —

1 The Nawab Mautazud Da ula Sir Mohammed Faiyaz Ali Khan
2 Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu
3 Rai Bahadur Gopinath
4 Rai Bahadur Babu Abinish Chandra Sen,
5 Sir Charles Cleavland
6 Lieut Col, Sir James Roberts

f he Cab net the first four were
Council The sudden
Ali as well as of Babu
ed the strength of the
es Roberts, Sir Charles
Rai Bahadur Purohit
Gopinath [1]

Maharaja Madho Singh s rule was marked by the codification of laws and legislation in Jaipur State [2]

Administrative arrangements

e territory
'Diwanis'
estern, the
Diwani Garbi Under each D wani, there were six 'Nizamats' All the 12 Nizamats were divided into 38 Tahsils' The Tahsils' were again subdivided into Taluquas Each Taluqua' contained

venue The
while the
daun' was
ranked first because of the amount of land revenue it yielded every year [3]

The State Council

The supervisory jurisdiction over all questions connected with the land was placed in the Revenue Department of the State Council but no order was final unless the papers had received the consent of
Memb-ran) The
sub departments
When one sub
department had recorded their opinion the file was sent to the other for its opinion and then to the general meeting of the Council In some cases the decision of the g neral meeting was considered to be the final decision while in others especially concerning the

1 *Go ernment of India Foreign and Political Department proceedings December 1917 File Nos 35 36*
2 *Sidiraj Dhadha —Op Cit Chapter VI page 2*
3 *Jaipur Government Secretariate Records, file G–1–32 part I, page–1*

alienated lands, the matter was submitted to the 'Mahakama Khas' the decision of which was final [1]

Under the State Council there were two 'Diwanis' each presided over by a 'Diwan' Their powers, however, were not well defined In some cases the orders given by them were final, but they had to submit most of their plans and decisions to the State Council for approval The plans and decisions could not be executed until they had received the sanction of the Council

There were 12 'Nizamats' or Districts with a 'Nazim', at the head of each The 'Nazim' was assisted by a 'Naib Nazim' in revenue work He used to examine the revenue cases submitted by 'Tahsildar' or when an appeal was preferred to him He used to write his own opinion and submit it to the 'Diwan' of the circle in which the 'Nizamat' was situated He had very little authority over revenue matters, though he could fine his subordinates, and could also recommend their transfers [2]

The 'Nazim', who was the District Officer had manifold duties to perform As a fiscal officer he was charged with the collection of revenue from the land and other sources, he was also civil and criminal judge for of first instance and in appeal 'Nazim' was expected to look after the various departments of public interest There were also officials of other departments who resided at the head-quarters in the 'Nizamat' such as the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Sub-Assistant-Surgeon, Naga-Regiments and in certain 'Nizamats', Inspectors of Schools and a Forest Officer Each of these officials received orders from their own superior officer at the capital but all matters of importance were laid before the 'Nazim' who had powers of supervision over all work done in his Jurisdiction[3]

Generally he performed the same duties and functions in his small local area as the provincial government in British India, and a great deal more, for he was the representative of a paternal and not of a constitutional government

The Police, Jails, roads, sanitation, 'Thikana' tributes and the revenues of the 'Nizamat' were, matters of daily concern for the 'Nazim' He had to be a lawyer, an accountant a financier and a ready writer of state papers He was also expected to have knowledge of agriculture, political economy and engineering He had to depend in most instances on his own initiative, because it was difficult for officers at the capital to have dealt with local matters requiring detailed personal knowledge The prestige of the State depended on

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1 *Purshottam Acharya, 'An outline of the Revenue system of Jaipur' 6/7/1923*

2 *Jaipur Government Secretariat Records File G 1–32 Part I page–1*

3 *Ibid File 143/CR/CB General Section, page 2*

his honesty and ability The whole life of 'Nizamat' correspond very largely with the strength or weakness of its 'Nazim'.

In each 'Nizamat' there were one or more 'Tahsils', each presided over by an officer who was styled as 'Tahsildar' He was entrusted with the collection of revenue of his 'Tahsil' He made assessments, allotted tracts of uncultivated lands for cultivation and sold trees by public auction etc He used to send the revenue of his 'Tahsil' to the Treasury in the Capital He however could not dispose of anything finally as he had to pass it on to the 'Nazim'[1]

The 'Tahsildar' was assisted in his work by one or two 'Naib Tahsildars' Money disbursements from the 'Tahsil' treasury were made under the supervision of a 'Naib Tahsildar', and he performed the other functions of a 'Tahsildar' which were entrusted to him

The 'Tahsildar' was accommodated with 25 'Deels' (Guards), 25 'Sawars' and 50 'Nagas' but he had very little authority over them as they were subordinate to the Army Department They were sent from the 'Tahsil' to villages to guard the crops, when they were ready, and they remained there till the State's share or rent was realised from the cultivators

There were again 'Tupdars' and 'Shahnas' in each 'Tahsil' They were temporarily engaged by the 'Tahsildar' to help him in the collection of state dues

There were one or more 'Taluqaddar' in each 'Tahsil' He was a 'Tahsildar' in miniature of his 'Taluqua', performing the same functions as those of a 'Tahsildar' in his area

There was a 'Quanoogo' in each 'Tahsil' He used to keep land records and his records were considered more reliable than those of a 'Patwari'

The Headman of the village was called 'Choudhari' or 'Nambardar' He used to collect the revenue but he was also responsible [illegible] The accountant [illegible] the 'Patwari' o [illegible] who performed the duties of a Policeman He kept his superior officers informed of the where abouts and doings of suspicious character[2]

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1 *Purshottam Acharya, Op Cit*

2 *Ibid*

Chart of the Territorial Divisions

- The State Council
  - Western circle (Diwani)
    - Sambhar — Tehsils:
      - Sambhar
      - Data Ramgarh
      - Muazimabad
    - Malpura
      - Malpura
      - Newai
      - Toda Raising
    - Torawati
      - Bairath
      - Torawati
      - Sewai Ramgarh
    - Shekhawati
      - Jhunjhunu
    - Amber
      - Jhunjhunu
    - S Jaipur
      - Jamua Ramgarh
      - Amber
      - Sewai Jaipur
      - Chaksu
  - Eastern Circle (Diwani)
    - Bandikui
      - Bandi Kui
    - Kotkasim
      - Kot-kasim
    - Dausa
      - Dausa, Lalsot
      - Baswa, Sikrai
    - Hindaun
      - Hindaun
      - Ghonsala Toda Bhim
      - Mahawa Balghat
      - Nadoti
    - Gangapur
      - Gangapur
      - Bamania Bas
      - Wazirpur
    - Sawai Madhopur
      - Madhopur, Bonli, Khandar, Malarna

Maharaja Madho Singh ruled for forty two years but unfortunately no son was born to him Therefore he adopted on the 24th March 1921 as his heir and successor, Kanwar Mormukut Singh, the younger son of the Thakur of Isarda[1] Hardly a year after the adoption, His Highness the Maharaja died on the 7th September, 1922

On the death of Maharaja Madho Singh Sawai Man Singh II ascended to the Gaddi on 7th September 1922 The ruler Sawai Man Singh was born on 21st August 1911 He was hardly twelve years old at the time of accession He was invested with full ruling powers by H E Lord Irwin the Viceroy on 13th March 1931 [2]

The administration during the minority of the Maharaja Man Singh (1922–31) was carried on by a Council of state guided by the Resident in all important matters The Council of State was composed of a president and six members The president was in charge of Police & Judicial departments The remaining six portfolios, Foreign and Home, Revenue, P W D Trade & Excise, Finance, Military and Education were under the charge of the other members [3]

During the minority period there were two executive bodies, viz, the Cabinet and the Council, but the administration was guided in certain specified matters by the advice of the Resident at Jaipur,

The Cabinet was invested with important powers and the Council was empowered to pass final orders on all matters not reserved for the Cabinet In August 1925, the Council was abolished and the entire executive authority was vested in the 'Cabinet' which was named 'Council of State' or 'Mahakama Khas' [4]

The policy of Government of India, at this time, was that during a minority administration, the Government of India should assume the role of the trustee and custodian of the rights, and interests of the State as well as its traditions The general policy was accordingly to leave unchanged in essentials the general system of administration to which the ruler and the poeple had become accustomed [5] With this approach in view certain conditions were made obligatory on the minority administration in Jaipur It was suggested that the administration should conform generally to the principles laid down by the the Government of India and the institutions left by the late His Highness

1 *Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner, Op Cit p 27*
2. *File No 22 pol/1931 Rajputana Agency Office Pol Branch (N Archives New Delhi)*
3 *Jain and Jain 'Minority Administration', Chapter IV p 1 (Jaipur Album)*
4 *Jaipur State File No XV General Administration p 4*
5 *Answer to the question of Mr Pathick Lawrence in House of Commons, question No 4 26th April, 1926*

One of the most striking features of the Jaipur administration under Maharaja Madho Singh was that his officials in the districts, as well as Heads of Departments and members of State Council, possessed extraordinary, unlimited real powers In consequence, ... 'iecked because the facts ... running the practical ... iumerous steps Therefore it became clear that the reform and reconstitution of the State Council and of the 'Mahakama Khas' was the foremost need of the hour [1]

The spirit of Jaipur rulers had always been to keep the Thakurs away from usurping excessive power in the State Already they had unparalleled powers in their 'Thikanas' What had been feared most was that individual Thakurs very often obtained excessive powers through council in their own locality and the misuse of power by them had brought much trouble to the State and unhappiness to the non-privileged classes during the past reigns

It was also felt that the judicial system be overhauled and that the practice of referring of civil cases to criminal benches and criminal cases to civil benches be discontinued [2]

The continuous correspondence between Sir Charles Cleavland, acting on behalf of the Jaipur State Administration and Mr S B Patterson, Resident, Jaipur state resulted in the provisional arrangement of 1923 The following alterations in the system of work in the State Council and other offices were ordered [3]

Criminal Cases —References to the civil appellate courts and to the civil 'Seegas' of the Council were omitted

Civil Cases —Reference to the criminal appellate courts and to the criminal 'Seega' of the Council was omitted

All Cases —Cases which were coming from the 'Seega Council' of the 'Ijlas' were to be disposed of by the 'Seega' unless they were 'Malumi' cases and were to be sent by the 'Seega' with their 'Tajweej' direct to the 'Mahakama Khas'.

The 'Mahakama Khas' was to refer cases to the 'Ijlas' if considered appropriate.

The immediate need for reforms led the Government of India to approve some of these provisions just after the death of Maharaja Madho Singh

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1. *Jaipur State Residency Files, official Note of Sir Charles Cleavland (the Council Member) to the Resident S B Patterson on 2nd April, 1923*
2. *Jaipur Secretariate, Correspondence File, Letter from S. B. Patterson (Resident) to Cleavland, 10 4 23*
3. *Jaipur State File No. 13, Major Head 'Administration' page 17.*

The new arrangement which came into force for the higher administration during the minority of Maharaja Man Singh II in May 1923 was as follows

SCHEDULE I

Powers reserved to the Resident by the Government of India —

1 Confiscation or grant of Jagirs Udaks and Inams etc , deposition or setting aside temporarily or permanently of existing 'Jagirdars', Udkis', 'Inamdars', 'Sant Mahants', etc
2 Appointment of successors to 'Tazimi Thikanas', or to other Thikanas', assessed to Rs 5 000/– and above
3 Proposals of exceeding the allotted amount under any head of expenditure
4 Appo … e month, and … or more per … per mensem
5
6 Despatch or use of armed forces with the intention or likelihood of the use of dangerous weapons by those armed forces in exceptional or serious cases Emergent action may, however, be taken under the orders and on the responsibility of the 'Mahakama Khas' in the absence of the Resident from Jaipur
7 Surrender or diminution or sale or gift of any … rights, interests or property
8 New …
9 Remi … offic …
10 The s … budget
11 The Resident will be kept informed generally of important matters, happenings and changes "[1]

SCHEDULE II

Powers reserved for the Cabinet

(a) Palace and the Maharaja s affairs
(b) Nominating or retirement of members of Council and distribution of work in Council
(c) Revision in judicial cases, and the grant of pardon to … offender
(d) Succession of all Tazimi Sardars or 'Thikanas' assessed at Rs 5,000/– or over, revision applications in less important succession cases
(e) The grant or confiscation of Jagir
(f) Any matter which the members of the Cabinet … should be reserved for decision of the Cabinet.

IT … 923

1 *Jaipur state Gazette Vol. XLV Jaipur, Saturday 11th …*
No 4822

Powers of the President of the Cabinet

(1) To arrange the time and place of meeting
(2) To arrange the distribution of work in the Cabinet
(3) To take action in any case of emergency
(4) To sign all letters to the Residency, or delegate that power to another member or secretary

SCHEDULE III

1 The President of the Cabinet shall be ex officio President of the Council of State, and in the event of his being unable to attend a meeting, the next senior Member of the Cabinet will preside in his absence

2 The Council of State is empowered to pass final orders on all matters not reserved for the Cabinet under Schedule II Under Schedule II the President shall be empowered to reserve any question for the Cabinet either before or the Council's decision on this subject

3 All departments of the administration will be arranged into six more 'Seegas', as directed from time to time by the Cabinet One or more Members of Council as the Cabinet think necessary, will be appointed to the charge of each 'Seegas'

4 *The powers of the 'Seega' members are defined in* Schedule IV All other business will be disposed of in meetings of the full Council Six members will form a quorum

Powers of the President of the Council

1 To arrange the time and place of meetings
2 To take action in any case of emergency "[1]

SCHEDULE IV

1 Powers of appointment, dismissal transfer, leave, reduction, promotion and fine up to a limit of one month's pay in the case of Government servants drawing up to and including Rs 75/--per mensem provided that such orders be in accordance with the regulations or custom[2] of the State

2 Power to sanction non-recurring expenditure up to a thousand rupees, subject to budget provision or to re appropriation within the same major head upto a limit of Rs 1000/-

3 *Powers subject to the regulations and custom of the State of* disposal of all minor matters of administration and discipline arising within the Department

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1 *Jaipur State Gazette, Vol XLV, Saturday, 11th August, 1923, No 4822*

2 *Note Custom had been inserted as regulations were generally non-existant*

Distribution of work in 'Seegas

When there is more than one member of a 'Seega' the members may arrange to work independently or jointly, but they must obtain the confirmation of Council to any arrangement they adopt '

SCHEDULE V

Special Powers of Certain Seegas'

(a) The Member or members in charge of the Revenue 'Seega' may grant remission or suspension of revenue up to a thousand rupees in each case

(b) The member in charge of the Public Works Department Seega may sanction expenditure over estimate within the total budget provision of the estimate, subject to a limit of one thousand rupees

(c) (i) Any proposal for expenditures in excess of budget provision beyond the powers of the Seega' members must be referred to the Finance member for opinion before the case is submitted to the Council

(ii) All budget proposals must be submitted to the Finance member for the preparation of the general State budget

(iii) Any proposal for increased expenditure must be referred to the Finance member for opinion before it is submitted to the Council [1]

With the new arrangement the Cabinet was reconstituted with Rai Bahadur Purohit Sir Gopinath Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner and Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohammed Hasan Khan (whose services were lent by the U P Government) besides the two European Members The Resident, Lieut Colonel S B A Patterson presided over the Cabinet for some time till Mr R I R Glancy was appointed the first president of the Cabinet in May, 1923 [2]

The administrative arrangement made in May 1923 made some improvement in the working of higher administration in Jaipnr State but it was felt that the administration needed further overhau ling and modernising Consequently it was announced for general information that the Government of India had appro ed the follow ing revised constitution of the higher ad ministration of the Jaipur State in supersession of former arrangements It was as follows —

1 *Jaipur State Gazette, Vol XLI, Jaipur Saturday, 11th August 1923 No 4822*

2 *Jain & Jain, Op Cit Chapter IV*

8 *Jaipur State Gazette (Extraordinery) September 1, 1925*

SCHEDULE I

"Powers Reserved to the Resident"

The administration of the Jaipur State is to be guided by the advice of the Resident in all important matters, and particularly in regard to the following points —

1 Confiscation or new grant of Jagirs 'Udaks' 'Inamdars 'Sant Mahants', etc

2 Appointment of successors to 'Tazimi Thikanas', or to other 'Thikanas', assessed at Rs 5,000/- and above

3 *Proposals for exceeding the allotted amount under any* head of expenditure [1]

4 Appointments, dismissals leave for more than one month and pension in case of posts carrying pay of Rs 500/- or more per mensem Creation of new posts of Rs 300/ or *more per mensem* [2]

5 Tiger shooting

6 Despatch or use of armed forces with the intention or likelihood of the use of dangerous weapons by those armed forces in exceptional or serious cases (Emergency action may, however be taken under the orders and on the responsibility or the Council of State, in the absence of the Resident from Jaipur)

7 Surrender of diminution or sale or gift or any important State rights, interests or property

8 New investments or re-investments of State funds and treasure

9 Remissions or protracted suspension of important amounts from officials, Jagirdars' and others

10 The preparation of the annual budget "[1]

SCHEDULE II

1 The Cabinet, Jaipur State is abolished

2 The Council of State shall be composed of a President and six members The President of the last Cabinet shall be *the President of the Council of State*

3 The Council of State as newly constituted is empowered to pass final orders on all matters, subject to the provision of Schedule I

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1 The operation of clauses 3 and 8 was for some time suspended

2 The limit of Rs 500/- in clause 4 had been raised to Rs 700/

1. (a) Jaipur State Gazette (extraordinary), Vol XLVII, Jaipur September 1, 1925, No 4368

(b) 'Mahakama Khas', Jaipur G-1-32, File No A 32, p 6

4 Each member of the Conucil will be in sole charge of such departments of administration as are allocated to his portfolio

5 Seegas of two members on the existing lines will be maintained in the Revenue and Military departments and will be presided over by the member in charge of the department The members of these Seegas will how ever not be entitled to a seat on the Council The work of the remaining departments will be looked after directly by the members of the Council concerned with the assis tance of such secretaries as it may be necessary to appoint

6 Indiv dual members of the Counc l and in the case of the Revenue and Military departments the Revenue and M litary Seegas presided over by the member in charge may exercise the following powers[1] —

(1) Powers of appointment dismissal transfer leave reduction promotion and fine up to a limit of one month s pay in the case of government servants draw ing up to and including Rs 75/ per mensem provided that such owers are in accordance with the regulations or customs of the State

(2) Power to sanction non recurring expenditure up to Rs 2 000/–subject to budget provision or to reappro priation witl n the same major head to a limit of Rs 2 000/–

(3) Powers subject to the regulations and custom of the State of disposal of all minor matters of administra tion and discipline arising within the department [2]

Special Powers of certain members —

(a) Revenue Member —The Member in Charge of the Revenue Department may grant remission or suspension of revenue upto a thousand rupees in each case and will also have power to appo nt di miss promote degrade transfer and suspend Tahsildars irrespective of tl e pay they may be drawing He will also have po ver to transfer s ispend and fine Nazims' up to one month s pay

(b) P W D Member —The Member in Charge of the Public Works Department may sanction excess expenditure over estimate w thin tl e total budget provision of the department upto five per cent in excess of the estimate subject to a limit of Rs 5 000/–

1 *(a) Ja pur Secretariate file G—1—32 part I year 1923*
(b) Ja'pur Secretariate record No 32, Part I (A)

2 *Rendency Jaipur File No 164 of 1931 Registered No N 98 (National Archives New Delhi)*

(c) Finance Member —

(i) Any proposal for expenditure in excess of budget provision beyond the powers of the Members in Charge of departments must be referred to the Finance Member for opinion before the case is submitted to the Council

(ii) All budget proposals must be submitted to the Finance member for the preparation of the State Budget

(iii) Any proposals for increase in expenditure must be referred to the Finance member for opinion before it is submitted to the Council [1]

7 **Powers of the President of the Council**

(1) To arrange the time and place of meeting
(2) To arrange the distribution of work in the Council
(3) To take action in any case of emergency
(4) General control over the finances of the State
(5) Responsibility for correspondence with the Residency' [2]

Under the scheme a committee of five Sardars was constituted The duty of this body was to advise the Council on matters connected with the rights and privileges of Sardars and on any other matters that were referred to it by the Council The committee of Sardars' was purely consultative and was unpaid The tenure of the appointment was for three years subject to re-appointment by the President The quorum of this committee was four Sardars [3]

In July 1923 when the constitution was revised Sir James Roberts and Sir Charles Cleavland resigned and the Cabinet was reduced to four members including Mr R I R Glancy who was the President The judicial members of the State Council also resigned as the Chief Court was establiseed [4]

Mr Glancy proceeded very cautiously and prudently and in a short time he succeeded in winning the confidence of all the parties and persons who counted in the state and with their co operation and assistance laid the foundation of suitable reforms with a view to re modelling the state administration on modern lines He began by scrutinising the working of every state department The departments which stood most in need of reforms received his greatest attention

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1 (a) *Residency Jaipur File No 164 of 1931 Registered No N 98 (National Archives New Delhi)*
(b) *Jaipur State Gazette (extraordinary) Vol XLVII Jaipur, September 1 1925 No 4368*
(c) *Mahakama Khas Jaipur G 1-32, File No A-32, p 6*

2 *Four Members will form the quorum*

3 *Residency Jaipur File No 164 of 1932*

4 *Jaipur State Agency File No 478*

He ascertained the views of the local nobility and the entry as to the necessity of the reforms which he had in mind by

of local

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by the

provincial governments for preparing schemes for the improvement of the various departments of the state These committees did useful work in suggesting ways and means to reorganise the various departments The reports submitted by these Committees were duly considered and changes and improvements were introducted in the light of those reports [1]

In April 1924 Mr Glancy was appointed Agent to the Governor General in Central India and Mr L W Reynolds was appointed president of the Council of the State

During Mr Reynolds absence on leave for 6 months Major G D Ogilvie was placed by the Government of India at the helm of affairs in Jaipur He was a very capable and popular officer His tenure of office saw the culmination of the reforms began by Mr Glancy and continued by Mr Reynolds who resumed charge of his duties in October 1925 and continued in the office of the president till March 1927 when he was appointed Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana [2]

Mr Reynolds was succeded by Lieut Col H R Lawrence whoce tenure of office was chiefly remarkable for studying and hammering into solidity the measures of administrative reforms and improvements introduced by his predecessors in office [3]

Mr A N L Cater the Resident at Jaipur, worked creditably as president from August to November 1927 during the absence on leave of Colonel Lawrence Colonel Lawrence handed over the charge to Lieut Col A S Meek on 8th March 1929 Col Meek very ably continued the reforms He handed over charge to Mr A C Lothian who worked as president from the 30th September 1929 to the 24th October 1929 when Mr B J Glancy assumed charge of the office of the president [4]

Mr B J Glancy did commendable work by giving the finishing touches to this monumental work of administrative reforms during the Minority Administration

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1 *Jain and Jain Op Cit (8th September 1922 to 14th March 1931) Chapter II page (4)*

2 *'Mahakama Khas Jaipur File No 32 (part III) A Subject Council of State Jaipur*

3 *Jain and Jain Op Cit (8th September 1922 to 13th March 1231) Chapter IV page 4*

4 *Ibid*

The constitutional revision of 1923 made some improvement [illegible] system of dual government was discontinued by abolishing the State Council and constituting one supreme executive authority viz the "Council of State" or "Mahakama Khas". The Council was accommodated in the Mubarak Mahal, a beautiful palace formerly used by His late Highness. The number of the members was increased from four to six. In February 1927 the 'Mahakama Khas' secretariat was reorganised and an up-to-date system of office procedure was introduced.[1]

In order to improve the system of land revenue Mr. B R K. [illegible] and the ground was prepared for the gradual introduction of the 'ryotwari' cash rent form of settlement.[2]

The Customs Department was reorganised on a new basis. The tariff was fully revised. The services of Dewan Bahadur Pyare Lal of Ajmer-Merwara were temporarily secured. The activities of the public works department were greatly increased A separate irrigation engineer was appointed on the 25th May 1927, and the electric installation was formally opened on the 3rd January 1927.

The finances of the State were placed on a better footing and a regular Audit & Accounts Department was organised The normal revenue of the State increased from about eighty lacs to one hundred and thirty lacs and the investments increased nearly four times

A system of 'Annual Budget' on modern lines was followed since 1923 The system of pre-audit and local audit was introduced The state leave rules, the state pension rules, and the state travelling allowance rules came into being for the conduct of efficient work [3]

A branch of the Imperial Bank of India was opened in Jaipur city in January 1924

The Jaipur Municipality was reorganised to ensure a better and efficient working In 1926 the 'Municipal Regulations' were framed

1 *(a) Jain and Jain, Op Cit Chapter IV page 4*
(b) The number of Council members in 1923 was 18 and now the number was reduced to 6.

2. *Jaipur State, Secretariate File No. 13*
Head General, 1923

3. *Jain and Jain, Op. Cit (8th September 1922 to 13th March 1931)*
Chapter IV, page 5.

on the lines of those in force in other British Indian towns A revised Municipal Act was prepared and 'Municipal bye-laws' were framed in February 1929 [1]

A "Schedule of powers" was first prepared in March 1926 and was later revised in February 1929 The delegation of powers to the various heads of the departments resulted in efficient and expeditions disposal of state business and reduction of much work in the Council of State. In 1926 according to the

rector-General of the

ent, necessary action

and other buildings

of archaeological interest in the State

The work of preparing a correct and up-to date map and of taking a fresh survey of the city was started on the 1st October 1925 and finished by the end of 1928

In 1928 the old feudal system under which all the 'Jagirdars' had to furnish certain number of horses and 'Sawars' for the service of the State was commuted into cash payment [2]

The State Postal Department was reorganised with a number of improvements

In 1929 Rai Bahadur Ralla Ram investigated and took up the extension of the 'Jaipur State Railway' beyond Jhunjhunu

In January 1930 a full time and trained curator, Hanuman Prasad Vaishya was appointed instead of a part time superintendent of the museum [3]

In the beginning of minority period Munshi Durga Prasad, was sent out for getting up to date training and on his return a regular court of wards established in Jaipur with a qualified manager for the proper supervision of the estates during the minority of the 'Jagirdars'

In the field of education and medical health the expenditure increased during the minority administration The institution of Maharajas' College founded in 1844, was raised to Intermediate standard in 1873 and was affiliated to Calcutta University During the rule of late

raised

Later

minority administration, B Sc and M A classes were opened The Sanskrit College which was founded in 1852 was raised to a higher

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1 *Jaipur State Administration, 'A note on Administrative and Constitutional Reforms in Jaipur'*

2 *Jaipur Agency File No 323 1931 Subject 'Rights of Jagirdars in the Indian States in Rajputana to engage their own police'*

3 *Jain and Jain, Op Cit Chapter IV, page 6*

status with 'Shastri' and 'Acharya' classes in 1927-28 [1] The Jaipur hospital was turned into a well equipped hospital and the proposal for opening a medical college was also mooted out

In the beginning of 1931 the time was coming for the minority administration to give an account of their stewardship Mr B J Glancy was therefore busy in making the road clear for the young ruler of Jaipur Mr B L Glancy took great personal interest in giving the Maharaja a thorough insight into the administration of

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Mr B J Glancy brought to a happy conclusion this remarkable period of eight years of modernization [2]

The Minority Administration ended on 14th March 1931, when His Highness the Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II took the

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were introduced

in the constitution in 1937

In 1934 the post of a 'Vice President' of the Council of State was created He was empowered to exercise general powers of supervision over all departments, and he thus became the only channel through which all important matters could be brought before His Highness

In 1937 the office of 'Prime Minister was for the first time created Thus the designation of the Vice President was changed

on the judicial Minister [5]

In 1936 postal department was overhauled for providing better communications [6]

1 *'Jaipur Album , Subject Education Chapter VII*

2 *Jain and Jain Op Cit (8th September 1922 to 13th March 1931) Chapter IV, p 6*

3 *Jaipur State Gazette (Extraordinary) 1931*

4 *Jaipur State Office Note, 8th April 1937 to F V Wylie C I E, I C S, Resident at Jaipur*

5 *Ibid*

6 *'Report on the Administration of Jaipur State' for 1936-37 (R S A)*

The personnel of the committee of Sardars was revised in February 1936 The committee was now to consist of —

1 Thakur of Chomu
2 Thakur of Diggi
3 Thakur of Achrol
4 Thakur of Geejgarh
5 Thakur of Bissau
6 Thakur of Kachariawas

The Thakur of Achrol, Shri Hari Singh was the Convener [1]

The Agriculture Department was also reorganised in 1938 and revised settlement operations were introduced as a measure of relief to agriculturalists In the same year 'new land record manual' was introduced and a 'Representative Committee was formed, consisting of officials and non officials Subsequently a substantial reduction in revenue assessment and Grazing Fees' took place [2]

In 1938 the Jaipur state appointed a committee to consider the question of increased association of state subjects with the state administration [3]

The recruitment in state services was made by the Maharaja and the members of his council There was a lot of scope for [illegible] The public opinion [illegible] is in view, a Public [illegible] The Commission recruited the candidates directly through competitive examinations

JUDICIARY

T[illegible] courts in Jaipur [illegible] state, excluding [illegible], called 'Nizamats [5]

The 'Nazim' was the head of the district and combined in him the functions of

1 A District Magistrate
2 Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction, and
3 A Collector on the Revenue side

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1 *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for 1936-37, Chapter I[illegible] 'Residency-Records'*
2 *Administrative Report Jaipur State, 1938-39*
3 *Report of the Committee on Consti u ional Reform 1943 'Subject-[illegible] Constitutional Problem in Jaipur', Appendix IV, page XII*
4 *Ibid*
5 *Seetla Prasad Bajpai, Note on the proposed re organisation of th[illegible] Judicial Administration, Jaipur State 12/12/1924*

The subordinate judicial officers within the 'Nizamat' were 'Naib-Nazims' and 'Tahsildars', who exercised both the civil and criminal powers

In the capital city, the same officer did not exercise the civil and criminal functions of jurisdiction as separte civil and criminal courts were constituted on the lines prevalent in British India The magisterial powers were exercised by the 'Fauzdar', and his two assistants The 'Fauzdar was also the head of the city police [1]

On the civil side 'Munsiffs' and 'Mukhtaran Adalat' were invested with original jurisdiction

There was only one court of first appeal for the whole of the State, which consisted of two 'Benches', civil and criminal Each Bench' consisted of two judges, designated 'Sardaran Appeal' of whom one was a member of the local aristocracy [2] On the criminal side they had appellate jurisdiction, and in cases of serious offenees exercised original jurisdiction

On the civil side their functions were purely appellate

Court for the whole of its functions on the o be exercised by the 'Seega, (Section) of the Council consisting of two Benches, civil and criminal worked

Where sentences above a certain limit were passed the ruler of the State was the highest judicial authority for the purposes of confirming such sentences He had also prerogatives appertaining exclusively to his position as the Head of the State

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as however, anomalous uzdar' were somewhat r sections 30 and 34 of tried all offences

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1 *Seetla Prasad Bajpai Op Cit 12/12/1924*

2 *Jaipur Government Secretariate Records, File C-1-32 Part I page-1*

3 *Jaipur State Secretariate File, Subject-'Constitutional and Administrative Reforms in Jaipur', 1924-25*

Every sentence which exceeded the powers of the Court of ppeal as well as the order of acquittal in a murder case required onfirmation by the Chief Court before they could be operative [1]

The concurrent jurisdiction of the civil and criminal 'Benches', oth of the Seega' and the Appellate Court, as exercised till the end f 1923, had no parallel in British India, nor probably in any other ative state A decision given by one 'Bench' of the Appellate Court ould not be operative unless concurred in by the other 'Bench' [2]

In case of difference of opinion the record used to be sent up to he 'Seega' for disposal

Both in cases of agreement and disagreement between the
e record used to be
uch owed its origin
of the courts, was
towards the close of
1923 [3]

Prior to 1924, there did not exist detailed laws, save the Penal Code, and 'Hidayats' prescribing some rules of procedure, limitation,

detail and principle [4] In the interests both of the public and the administration, Mr Glancy, with the concurrence of the Council, decided in the mid year of 1923 to revise the local laws and to reorganise the courts

To secure competent advice in the matter, he engaged the services of a District and Sessions Judge from U P and constituted a law committee on which important local interests were represented

By the end of December, 1923 the Jaipur Laws Act, the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, the Penal Code, the Laws of Evidence and Contract, were framed by the Committee and towards the middle of March, 1924, they were passed by the Council [5]

The Laws of Limitation Transfer of Property, Specific Relief, Negotiable Instruments, Charitable Endowments and Stamp Act was put on the anvil in the next year

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1 *Seetla Prasad Bajpai, Op Cit Jaipur State 12/12/1924*

2 *Ibid*

3 *Ibid*

4 *'Mahakama Khas', Jaipur, Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for the year, 1922-26*

5 *Ibid*

Suits of the value of more than Rs 10 000 were now withdrawn from the cognizance of the Sub judges of former 'Adalats Diwani' courts and were now heard by the Appellate Court Of course the judges of this court retained appellate jurisdiction as the benches were discontinued and the number of judges reduced to three [1]

Some of the 'Thikanas' of the Jaipur state viz Sikar, Khetri and Uniara enjoyed limited jurisdictions, both civil and criminal in petty matters with both the parties to the suit were residents of the 'Thikana' concerned [2]

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With the establishment of 'Chief Court' in Jaipur the administration of civil and criminal justice was guided generally by the spirit of the law in force in British India

The Council of State was the highest tribunal Appeals were made to the Council from decrees of final orders passed by the Chief Court in exercise of its appellate or original jurisdiction, when

(i) the amount or the value of the subject matter in dispute on appeal to the Council exceeded Rs 10 000,
(ii) the decree or final order involved some claim or question to property of like amount or value References were to lie with the Council when the decree or the final order had been passed by a full bench of the 'Chief Court' constituted by all the judges of the Court

The orders of acquittal or conviction passed by the Chief Court' were final but all sentences for capital punishment or imprisonment of life were subject to confirmation by the Council The infliction of capital sentence was also started in the State in 1937 [3]

The note worthy improvement during this time in the judiciary was that Naib Nazims' were also authorised by the decree of the Chief Court for criminal work since 1936

In the year 1938 the post of a Legal Remembrancer was

In this way the development in the field of judiciary was quite commendable and the reforms effected therein, till 1940 made it quite progressive and modern in its form

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1 *Jaipur Album', Chapter VI p 4*
2 *C U Wills, C I E, I C S, (Retired) Report on the 'Special Powers of certain 'Thikanas' (R S A Bikaner)*
3 *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for 1936 37, Chapter IV 'Judicial*

POLICE

The Police organisation in the Jaipur state like other states of Rajputana was far from satisfactory till the end of 19th century

The reorganisation of the Jaipur state police was continuously insisted upon by British Government *The Agent to the Governor* General accordingly sent certain papers relating to it to effect reforms [1]

Lord Curzon s note during his tenure of Vice royalty showed how the reorganisation of the native state police in Rajputana came about [2]

The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana was sub sequently asked to submit his views on certain proposals connected with the improvement of the Police force in Rajputana [3]

In November 1906 Col Herbert the then Officiating Agent to the Governor General again referred to the subject and promised

ssed to Mr Colvin the A G G The question of improving the

any desiring assistance in the matter of reorganisation of their police the case will be dealt with separately on its merits and the Govern ment of India will gladly render such assistance as was needed ' [4]

In 1906 Lt Col Pintey regarded the situation as satisfactory one and called for no further action [5]

loan of the services of Byas Magan Raj who was an inspector of the British Criminal Intelligence D partment for reorganising the State Criminal Intelligenc Department[6]

The Police Department of the State was badly in need of reform There was no police manual The working of the Police was governed by sundry Hidayats which were few and far between and pregnantly

1 *Letter of A G G vide No 54 dated 20 2 1909*
2 *Lord Cur on s Note dated 10 6 1905*
3 *Letter of G General to A G G on 23 2 1906*
4 *Say s Note of 16 4 1908* p p 11, 12
5 *Jaipur State Administration Report for 1906-7*
6 *Go ernment of India, Foreign and Political Department Proceeding December 1917, File Nos 35 36*

contradictory Police officers were poorly paid and they were inefficient There was too much centralisation The most petty cases came up to the head of the department The superintendent had practically no specific powers, he could not enlist discharge or punish any member of the force without the sanction of the Council and his duties and powers were no where defined [1]

The method of investigation was superficial and depended mainly on confessions [illegible]

The excessive number of 'Thanas' was more apparent in view of the fact that Sikar, Khetri and Uniara policed their own territories [2]

Prior to minority administration, 'Deputy Superintendents' 'Thanedars', 'Moharrirs' and 'patrols' obtained their appointments, partly by heredity, partly by favouritism and sometimes by purchase In September 1924 instances were to be found of 'Deputies', 'Thanedars' and 'patrols', who were minors In many cases they were quite illiterate [3] Naturally with a force of this type prevention and detention work did not exist There was no system of remands and no check on the doings of these police officers People were arrested and kept in police custody for months at a time

To stop such conditions Mr Coventry was put as an incharge to prepare a scheme of the police re-organisation The scheme was proposed and implemented in the year 1925 Out of the four separate police forces in the state all of them were inefficient and had excessive strength Now a regular force properly equipped was established at less annual cost [4]

In 1928 a police training school was started in Jaipur for training police officers and constables. Text books were prepared for their guidance

In 1936 police force was further reorganised The inefficiency [illegible] rampant at one time was hardly visible now A [illegible] passed in the year [illegible] minority adminis[illegible] [5]

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1 *A Proposed Note on the Administrative Reorganisation of Jaipur State Police-1924"*
2 *C U Wills, Op Cit*
3 *Jaipur State, First Minority Administration Report Paragraph 144*
4 *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur state for the year 1922 26 Subject-Jaipur Affairs confidential D O No 124 Mount Abu, 7th November, 1927, to political Secretary, Government of India*
5 *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State (R S A)*

In the year 1923-24 the army was also reorganised The indisciplined, rabble army of old regime was largely abolished, and the military expenditure was much reduced The force known as the Jagir levies' had also been done away with and a cash payment by 'Jagirdars' substituted to the financial advantage of the State [1]

The jail administration in the State was in a bad shape Dishonesty was rampant among the jail staff who introduced all sorts of forbidden articles for the use of the prisoners The dual control of the jails by the jail authorities during the day time, and by the army in night led to the breakdown of the discipline The culmination of it was the mutiny and rioting in October 1922 During the minority period special attention was given to the jail affairs for its improvements

At the commencement of the minority, there were two jails in Jaipur itself and few others at the districts The two at the headquarters were amalgamated and the district jails were abolished The central jail was enlarged and greatly improved and separate wards were built for juveniles and under trial prisoners who were formerly herded with ordinary convicts [2] Rules of remission and release had undergone a change Life imprisonment was equated to 25 years of imprisonment [3]

Thus the relative efficiency in the organisation of police and jails and its working in subsequent years in Jaipur state was largely a legacy from the 'Minority Administration'

Reforms in the field of Legislation

The Maharaja had been the fountain source of all law making powers No change had been made even during the 'Minority Administration' of the State Far from granting popular representation even increased association of the people in this direction was not accepted

The Legislative Committee which was formed in 1923 continued to make such recommendations in regard to the amendment or addition to the then existing laws of the State as appeared necessary and it used to record the opinion on any legislative measure which was referred to the Committee by the Jaipur Government [4]

Once the Maharaja of Jaipur asked the Resident in the year *1932 about his opinion whether it was desirable to start something on* the lines of Legislative Assembly in Jaipur. Captain Shuldam

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1. C U Wills, Op Cit

2 Jaipur State Administrative Report, 1924-25 Subject —Constitutional and Administrative Reforms in Jaipur

3 Report on the Administration of Jaipur State (R S A).

4 Report on the Administration of Jaipur state for 1936-37, Chapter II, Residency Records

(Secretary to the Maharaja) and Shri Atal, the then Finance Minister, favoured the proposal but the Resident advised the Maharaja to go slow as he considered that such a step would be premature in the then existing public opinion [1] As such the state presented a blank record in the field of constitutional reforms till 1938

In the sphere of 'Municipal Government' prior to the Jaipur Municipal Act, 1938 there was a nominated municipal body for Jaipur city under an official chairman The Act of 1938 empowered the Government to declare any area as a municipality But so far apart from Jaipur city, only Hindaun had been so declared The Act of 1938 introduced the system of elections in which not less than 50% of the members were to be elected and not more than 25% were to be the officers of the Government Owners of the houses of the value of Rs 2000/ or above, graduates and persons getting a salary or pension of Rs 100/–and persons who used to pay Rs 10/–as house rent, were entitled to vote The number of voters in the city was only 2 6% of the population The chairman was appointed by the Government and the executive officers by him with its approval [2]

The municipalities were given limited powers of taxation They could levy with the previous sanction of the Government, and subject to the confirmation of the Government a tax on vehicles a house scavenging tax, and consequently a tax on private latrines The functions of the municipalities related mostly to sanitation and public health [3]

The chief controlling authority was the Minister in charge of the 'Municipal Department', who exercised control and had the power to suspend the action taken by the 'Municipal Committee' for the execution of work which the committee was empowered to do The Government could supersede the committee in case of incompetence

To foster the spirit of public service and to avoid unnecessary litigation the Jaipur Panchayat Act was amended In 1938, villages having a population of 1,000 to 5,000 were made eligible to have 'panchayats' The 'panchayats' consisted of six to eight members with one out of them as Sarpanch The members were to be nominated by the District Magistrate and the 'Sarpanch' by the Revenue Commissioner of the Division The 'Panchayats' had two fold functions —Administrative and judicial Sanitation of the village came under the former head, and power to deal with petty

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1 *Watson, Jaipur Affairs, 18/2/32*

2 *Report of the Committee on Constitutional Reforms 1943, Subject–'Constitutional Problem in Jaipur', Appendix IV, p XI*

3 *Ibid*

revenue cases, under the latter The 'Panchayats' had power to impose fine upto Rs 10/- The decisions of the 'Panchayats' were final [1]

The 'Jaipur State Small Town Rules' provided a committee of seven to nine nominated members for a small town The 'Nazim' was its ex officio member president The term of the committee was two years It looked after public health and provided other amenities for the area from the proceeds of the sanitation tax The Revenue Commissioner had the power to suspend the resolutions of the committee if it made a default in the mandatory services The Small Town Committee could be suspended by the Government on grounds of incompetence [2]

'The District Advisory Boards' were established in 1939 by the Jaipur Government with a view to ascertain the needs of the rural people and to afford them an opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Government matters of public importance

All 'Tahsildars' of the district and one member from each of the state grantees, communities, labour, large cultivating classes and trading interests from each 'Tahsil', with the District Magistrate in the Chair, constituted the District Advisory Board The members were nominated by the Minister in charge, from a panel of 10 members selected by the classes concerned [3]

The qualification for the representative of each class was different Ability to read and write was common The member from the cultivating classes was to pay Rs 50/—as rent A member from the trading community was to have an investment of not less than Rs 2000/—

For the representation of labour and other interests the influance of the nominee was taken into consideration A member was to be above 21 years of age and a bonafide resident of Jaipur The term of the board was two years A 'District Advisory Board' could make suggestions on matters relating to education sanitation etc It also gave its opinion on any other matter that was referred to it

'The Central Advisory Board' came into existence a few months later towards the end of the year 1939 It consisted of forty-eight members, out of whom 35 were to be non officials and 13 officials [4] Among 35 [illegible] were allotted

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1. *Report of the* [illegible] *1943, Subject* *Constitutiona* [illegible]
2. *Ibid*
3. *Administrative Report, Jaipur State, 1938-39 p 5*
4. *(a) File—Advisory Board, 'Mahakama Khas', Jaipur State (1938-43)*
   (b) Council of State, Notification No 52, Prime Ministers' Office, Jaipur State.

to state-grantees, *five to trade and commerce, one* to lawyers, *one to* medical profession, one to school managers, one to 'Mutawallis', one to Jain trusts, one to 'Jaipur Municipality', one to other 'Municipalities' and thirteen to the representatives of the 'District Advisory Boards' The Chairman was appointed by the Government The constituencies, other than '*Municipalities*' and *District Boards*', elected panels of persons five times the number of seats allotted to them, out of whom, the members were nominated by the Minister incharge The members of 'Municipalities' and 'District Advisory Boards' elected their representatives The term of office of the members of the 'Advisory Board' was four years as in case of 'District Advisory Boards' Subjects on which recommendations were made by the Board to the Government were laid down by rules, and its scope of the subjects became wider than that of former [1]

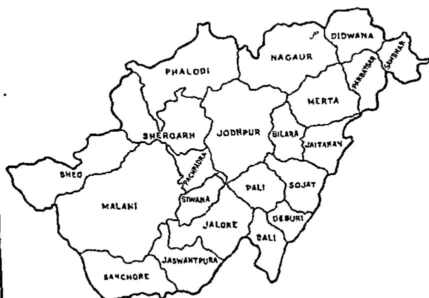
In this way by 1940 people's representation was accepted in working of '*Local Self Government, Panchayats and Boards*' *but no* representative body even in its rudimentary form was granted in Jaipur State which involved the participation of people's representation in the field of law-making.



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138 39, p 5
P M O
' Jaipur, State, (1938-43)

POLITICAL MAP OF MARWAR STATE



State
Pargana

30 0 30 60 Miles

5

JODHPUR STATE ADMINISTRATION AND REFORMS (1901 to 1940)

The reign of Maharaja Jaswant Singh (1873–1895) reprerents a period both of remedy and seed time during which the foundation of good administration was laid The introduction of codified laws, the reorganisation of courts of justice and of revenue administration the constitution of the forest department, the remodelling of the financial system, the adoption of postal unity, suppression of dacoities and other violent crimes, the settlement of criminal tribes, and the introduction of a number of other useful reforms were distinguishing features of the administration [1]

Thus in the words of Erskine "It marked the termination of a period of internal disorder and the commencement of an epoch of political regeneration" [2]

After the d[illegible]

M[illegible]

at[illegible]

a[illegible]

in[illegible]

in[illegible] the British Resident would guide the Regent and leave to him the initiation of measures with the sole object of strengthening his opinion The period of regency brought with it little change in the administration of the state

On 18th February, 1898 on attaining the age of eighteen years Maharaja Sardar Singh was invested with full powers but the administration was mainly looked after by Sir Pratap [6]

In August 1900 Sir Pratap left India to participate in the China Campaign' So the administration was entrusted to a 'Special Committee' with Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad as Secretary [7] It presented

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1 *Administration Report Jodhpur State 1910–11, p 2*
2 *Erskine, Op Cit Vol III A p 74*
3 *Jodhpur State* [illegible] *No 37 p 56*
4 (i) *V N Reu* [illegible] *193*
(ii) *Jodhpur* [illegible] *No 37 p 36*
5 *Jodhpur State* [illegible] *38 p 94*
6 *V N Reu Op Cit Part II, p 497*
7 *Ibid*

all important papers to the Maharaja every day Questions connected with finances were referred to the Resident The most important innovations of this Committee in the realm of administration were the execution of famine relief operations on modern principles and the introduction of imperial currency

On February 20, 1901 the Maharaja of Idar expired without leaving an heir Sir Pratap under the above circumstances pressed his claim for the Gaddi' of Idar The claim was recognised by the British Government and Maharaja Pratap Singh left Jodhpur for Idar in 1902 creating a political vaccum in the administration of Jodhpur [1] This vaccum was successfully filled by Major K D Erskine the Resident, Western Rajputana Residency [2] As soon as the rein of administration was taken over by Major Erskine after the departure of Sir Pratap to Idar there took place a clear cut division of powers and functions between the Maharaja and the Resident along the following lines —

(1) His Highness the Maharaja was to exercise general supervision over all departments and issue orders, through the 'Musahib Ala', but in special matters concerning his personal affairs, he was to issue orders direct to any department

(2) The sanction of His Highness was necessary for —Order on the treasury exceeding

(a) Rs 500 in the case of non recurring items
(b) Rs 100 in case of recurring items
(c) In matters connected with Thakurs and Jagirs
(d) of permanent alienation or alienation for a period exceeding 10 years
(e) Appointment suspension and dismissal of officers of or above the rank of Hakim' or of a higher status
(f)
(g)
(h)
(i) New laws or amendments to existing laws [3]

(1) The Resident was to exercise general supervision over all departments and issue orders in their connection through the 'Special Committee'

(2) The approval of the Residency was necessary for orders on the treasury exceeding—

(a) Rs 100 in the case of non recurring item
(b) Rs 25 in case of recurring items

1 *Jodhpur State Administration Haqiqat Bahi, No 38, p 94*
2 *V N Reu Op Cit p 503*
3 *Letter No 247 G dated 2nd May, 1901 (Confidential) from Resident Captain K D Erskine to A G G A B Minchin*

(c) The Resident's orders were necessary in the following cases—

(i) [illegible]

(ii) [illegible]

(iii) Appointment, suspension and dismissal of officers of or above the rank of Hakim' and the creation of new posts of 'Hakim' or of a higher grade

(iv) Capital punishment and imprisonment for life

(v) Confiscation of hereditary property

(vi) New law or amendments to existing laws

(vii) Complaints against the decisions of the Council

(viii) Cases in which the Council disagreed

(ix) Reorganisation and re adjustment of the 'Budget'

(x) Attachment of villages for non-payment of Durbar dues or for insubordination [1]

The administration of Jodhpur State at the beginning of the century was entrusted to a Council under the Presidentship of Musahib Ala, (Prime Minister) the person who used to deal with the official correspondence which passed between the Resident and the Durbar [2]

In 1902 the post of Musahib Ala was abolished and was replaced by the senior member and Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad was promoted to this post

At the same time a consultative council in place of the old Council was formed The Thakurs of Pokran, Asop and Kuchaman with Kaviraja Murandan were taken as members The post of Assistant Musahib Ala was converted into that of 'Officer Incharge Customs' [3]

In February 1902 Maharaja Sardar Singh left for Meerut to join the Imperial Cadet Corps During his absence the Resident took charge of the administration [4]

The Maharaja during this short period of h s reign created conditions which annoyed the 'British Administration' The British

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1 *Letter No 247 G dated 2nd May, 1901 (Confidential) from Resident—Captain K D Erskine to A G G, A B Minchin*

2 *File—Foreign Departm nt Internal A Proc September, 1901, No 64-97 (National Archives New Delhi)*

3 *(i) Jodhpur State Administration Haqiqat Bahi, No 38, p 326*
(ii) V N Reu, Op Cit Part II p 504

4 *Ibid*

authorities were unhappy at his extravagance and mismanagement of the State income

Captain Erskine, Resident, Western Rajputana States in a confidential letter to Lieutenant A B Minchin, A G G, requested "the Maharaja be informed in the clearest terms that the Maharaja shall have to work with Pandit Sukhdeo, if he is obstinate and declines to then he must stand on one side for a year or two He must be made to realise that he is a chief still on trial To make the way easier for him, the undesirables must be removed The Maharaja must be made to understand that the only British Officer in Jodhpur to whom he must look for advice is the Resident "[1]

The same feeling was expressed by the A G G in Rajputana He was of opinion that the denunciation of the system of adm nistra tion at that time came as a bolt from the blue The troubles to his mind, were due to the Maharaja [2]

The Maharaja was under the influence of the Maharani and this influence was seldom exercised for good The lady was the sister of the Bundi chief and used to drink pretty hard As a result parties and carousals often used to go on till early morning The carousals made the Maharaja more amenable than before to the influence of the Maharani and her gang who seized the opportunity of extracting concessions causing more financial liabilities to the State [3]

Consequently Erskine recommended to the A G G in Rajputana, urgent reforms on the following basis —

(i) Reconstitution of the Council
(ii) Reorganisation of the Police Department
(iii) Some supervision by the Resident over the finances of the State
(iv) The infusion of a few honest officials as Superintendents and 'Hakims [4]

The reconstitution of the Council was essential It consisted of eight paid and four honorary members The former were inefficient and the latter se dom attended the meetings The Police Department needed overhauling as it was most inefficient Corruption was rampant and dacoities were the order of the day

The State finances needed strict supervision by the Resident The State was indebted to the extent of Rs 36,00 000, and for this

1 *Letter from K D Erskine, to* A G G *on 6th October, 1902*
2 *Letter from O V Bhojanke, to Foreign Department, dated 8th March 1901*
3 *From Captain K D Erskine Resident Rajputana State to* A G G *on 2nd May 1901*
4 *File—Foreign Department, Internal,—*A *Proc September 1903, Nos 84-97*

reason strict economy was necessary for several years to come Corrupt Superintendents and 'Hakims' were dismissed The corrupt officials were largely responsible for the decline in the State administration, therefore the infusion of new blood was emphasised by the British administration

In 1903, as a measure of administrative cure Maharaja Sardar [illegible] He was largely [illegible] of the State in [illegible] and stay at Pachmeri on the pretext that he was not keeping well in the dry climate

Thereafter the State administration was placed under the general supervision and control of Lieut Col Jennings who succeeded Major Erskine as Resident The same year 'Sahabjada' Hamidul Jafarkhan was appointed as a junior member of the Council [1]

During the Maharaja's absence Lieut Col Jennings was in charge of the administration for three years He considerably improved the affairs of the State During this period the Thakur Vijay Singh of Rian was appointed member of the Consultative Council and the services of Sardar Samsersingh were obtained from the Punjab Police Service to overhaul the Police Department [2]

In 1905 ruling powers were restored to the Maharaja with certain restrictions which were withdrawn by and by In 1908, he was allowed to exercise full ruling powers though subject to certain conditions [3]

On 15th January 1907 Munsi Harnamdas was appointed Junior Member His services were borrowed from the British Government Munsi Roramal was sent back to 'the Court of Sardars' [4]

In February 1909 the Maharaja himself took over the [illegible] ost of Sub Resident [illegible] very cautious in his [illegible] pleased the British administration About this time the vigorous patriotic agitation against the partition of Bengal was in full swing Protest meetings were held and British goods were boycotted

To display his loyalty to the British throne, Maharaja Sardar Singh promulgated a message in November 1903, warning his people against associating themselves with any seditious party or person or scheme in which even a breath of disloyalty was discernible [5]

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1 *V N Reu, Op Cit p 505*
2 *Ibid p 506*
3 *Jodhpur State document, No 2 Grievances political, p 1,* Annaxure C
4 *V N Reu, Op Cit p 509*
5 *Administrative Report Jodhpur, 1909–10, p 9–10*

News papers suspected of misrepresenting the views, actions and motives of the Supreme Government, and indulging in remarkss calculated to produce racial hatred and prejudice against the Paramount Power were proscribed [1] In recognition of this cooperation Maharaja Sardar Singh was given the title of G C S I at the Viceroy's Durbar at Calcutta on January 1, 1910 [2]

Maharaja Sardar Singh could not play a vital role in the State administration because of the following facts —

(1) He ruled over the State for a short period and died at the *tender age of thirty one on 20th March 1911* [3]

(2) The Maharaja could not maintain good health even during the short span of his life and had to leave Jodhpur to stay at hill stations He was thus cut off from the main stream of administrative management

(3) [illegible] trative reforms

(4) Finally he became the victim of political conspiracies of the high ups in the State administration It also resulted in his being deprived of ruling powers for some time [4]

On the death of Maharaja Sardar Singh his son Sumersingh acceded to the throne on 5th April 1911 at the age of 13 years Due to the minority of Maharaja Sumer Singh the Regency Council was constituted

[illegible]

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1 *The Marwar Sedition Act was passed and the above order was issued on 9th December, 1909*

2 (a) *Jodhpur State Administration, Haqiqat Bahi No 40 p 52*
(b) *Ibid No 41 p 108*

3 (i) *Ibid No 41 p 48*
(ii) *Jodhpur State Administration, khajana Bahi, No 8 page 235*
(iii) *Jodhpur State Administration, Haqiqat Khata, No 19 p 6*

4 (i) *Ibid*
(ii) *V N Reu Op Cit page 618*
(iii) *Government of India, Foreign Department File No 5-27 August, 1911*

(i) Maharaja Jalimsingh, Senior Member and Vice President
(ii) Maharaja Fateh Singh, Military Member
(iii) Rao Bahadur Mangal Singh (Pokaran Thakur), Public Works Member
(iv) G B Goyder, Finance Member,
(v) Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnamdas, Judicial Member
(vi) Pandit Shyambihari Mishra, Revenue Member with Laxmandass, Secretary [1]

Work was distributed among the members as under —

Senior Member	Railway, Medical, Walterkrit Rajput 'Hitkarni' Sabha, 'Mardani & Zenani Deodies', 'Karkhanajats', 'Dastri', 'Meermunshi', 'Daftar Hazuri', Police & Criminal tribes, Press, 'Vakils', Gifts Mints 'Rekh', 'Hukamnama', Vaccination fees, Boundary settlement
Military Member	Imperial Service Troops, 'Sadar', Infantry, Jagir Bakshi, Artillery, 'Pargana' forts, 'Pargana Fauz'
Public Works member	P W.D , Gardens, Jodhpur Municipality, Ice Factory, Desi Workshop, Civil Agency Works and State Bank.
Financial Member	Budget, Audit office, Bakiat, Treasury, Stamps & Registration, Customs, Post Offices, Education and Court of Wards
Judicial Member	Appellate Court, 'Fauzdari' 'Diwani', Cases from 'Hakumats' & 'Kotwali', Execution of Decrees, Appeals from 'Jagir' Courts, Jail and Court of Sardars with Bankruptcy
Revenue Member	'Hawala' (Land Revenue), Irrigation Fees, Revenue Settlement, 'Abkari' (Excise) and Salt, Forests, 'Muafiat' Committee, 'Hakumat' Revenue, Municipalities outside Jodhpur

The powers of the Council as also both general and special powers of its members were defined and rules for the conduct of business laid down Subject to the general control of the Maharaja, Regent and to the conditions of Regency, the Council was made the final authority on all matters appertaining to the administration of the State Members would get Budget estimates prepared for each Department under their portfolio The Financial Member would prepare the State Budget and submit it for the sanction of the Council and approval of the Resident No modification in the 'Budget' grant exceeding Rs 500/-would be made without reference to the Resident

1. *V N. Reu, Op Cit page 519*

Prior to 1885 there was nothing like general Treasury in the State The first important step taken by Sir Pratap was the reform of the Treasury At the time the well-known firm of the bankers of Ajmer, Seth Sumer Mal Umedmal acted as treasurers for the State All collections from various sources of revenue were deposited with them, and all amounts needed for expenditure were drawn from them [1]

The system resulted in a considerable loss to the State In the first place the banker [illegible] rate [illegible] in, a [illegible] r dis- [illegible] very [illegible] acs of [illegible]

When the Treasury was opened, a regular budget sysem was introduced in 1883 From the Treasury all salaries and disbursements were made, and into this all the revenues were paid. In this way a debt of 60 lacs was paid off, and the finances were established on a sound basis By 1925 the State had the revenue of 1 75 crores and a surplus over expenditure of more than 31 lacs of rupees [3]

The financial and audit system was reorganised in January 1927 A branch of 'Imperial Bank of India' was opened in Jodhpur This change necessitated the closing of the old 'Sadar Treasury' and the taking over of the accounts branch of the treasury and staff by audit officer. This resulted in a considerable economy to the State [4]

Up to 1928-29 it was the practice to frame the coming year's 'State Budget' on the past years actuals which were compiled at least one month after the new year had already commenced and the 'Budget' receive sanction till a much later date. This undoubtedly caused considerable inconvenience to the spending departments, particularly the Public Works Departments, in as much as no new projects could be taken up till at least three or probably four months of the year had passed To overcome this difficulty the coming year's 'Budget' (1928-29) was compiled on the basis of a revised estimate for the year 1927-28 The revised estimate for 1927-28 was framed on the actual figures of receipt and expenditure of the first nine months and carefully worked out the forecast for the remaining three months of the year (July to September) [5]

In consequence of the appointment of a separate Finance Member of the Council and abolition of the post of the Accountant

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1 [illegible] *165, p 167.*
2 [illegible]
3 [illegible]
4 [illegible]
5 *Ibid 1928 29, p 44*

General, the 'Budget' work done by the Accountant General was transferred to the newly created office known as Finance and Budget Section 'Mahakama Khas' [1]

No expenditure in excess of allotment was permitted without the previous concurrence of the Finance Department The excess expenditure was immediately regularised by re appropriation of funds or extra grants on the close of the financial year The actuals were submitted to the Council for information by the end of November and were shown in the printed 'Budget' which was published by January 1 [2]

The Land Revenue Department was under a Commissioner assisted by Five Assistant Commissioners, each incharge of a group of 'Parganas' or districts and a 'Personal Assistant' to the Commissioner [3]

The unit of land administration was a village or group of villages under a 'Hawaldar' The work of 'Girdawari' (detection of crime) and preparation of other village records was done by the Hawaldar, who was directly responsible to the Revenue Inspector Collection of the rental demand was effected through the agency of Amins' controlled by the Hakim' of the Pargana' [4]

Railways

The development of Railways was one of the outstanding features and a revolutionary reform in the field of communications In the gradual process of Railway development, it became the biggest source of revenue for Jodhpur administration It not only proved to be a medium for export and import but it also opened the country, for trade and traffic

[illegible] vention of h [illegible] It also n [illegible] on [5]

It was in 1881 during Maharaja Jaswant Singh's reign that Jodhpur Railway was started with Mr Home as its Manager Till the end of the 19th century the following Railway tracks came into opertion —

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1 (a) *Administrative Report Jodhpur, 1929 30, p 45 From 1883 to 1906 the financial year of the State was counted from April 1st, to March 31st But since 1906 it was counted form 1st October to 30th September*

(b) *Jodhpur State Administrat on Haqiqat Bahi, No 39, p 270*

2 (i) *Ibid No 33, p 111*

(ii) *Ibid No 39 p 272*

(iii) [illegible] *301*

3

4

5 (a) *Famine programme Report of Jodhpur Government, p 4*

(b) *Erskine, Op Cit Vol III A p 121*

intereference on the part of the Durbar [1]

During 1885-86 the Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Evidence and Stamp Acts, and the Criminal Procedure Code were prepared and published, the first four coming into force in January 1886 and the last in March 1887 all were based on similar enactments of British India, with such additions and alterations as seemed desirable in the light of local requirements [2]

The State tribunals by 1900 numbered eightyfive, and consisted of

(a) forty one courts presided over by officials employed by the Durbar, and

(b) forty four courts presided over by 'Jagirdars' or their managers (Kamdars)

To the first group belonged the nine 'Hawala Courts' the twentythree 'Hakumat Courts' the Jodhpur Kotwali, the Mallani munsifi', the Courts of the two Superintendents of Circles the Civil Court (Sadar Diwani) the Criminal Court (Sadar Faujdari), the Appellate Court, the Court of Sardars, and the Mahakama Khas' [3]

Of the 'Hawala Courts', eight were presided over by the 'Darogas' of each revenue circle The State had been divided into circles for land revenue purposes namely Bali Bilara Dholere, Jalore ... Daroga dealt with c... ed that both partie... cle

The ninth court was that of the Superintendent it was located at the capital and used to dispose of appeals against the decisiones to the Darogas' [4]

The Hakims', within their respective charges tried civil suits not exceeding Rs 500 (or with the permission of the Civil

The 'jurisdiction of the Jodhpur Kotwal' was confined to the capital and its suburbs he had the same criminal powers as the ordinary 'Hakim', and could decide civil suits, the value of which

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1 *Erskine Op Cit Vol III A Chapter XI*
2 *Jodhpur Administrative Reports 1886-87*
3 *Lt Col Archibald Adam, Op Cit p 187*
4 *Ibid*

did not exceed Rs 1 000 (or with the sanction of the Civil Courts Rs 2,000) [1]

To the 'Mallani Munsiff' was entrusted the disposal of all cases relating to land situated in that extensive district The Super intendent of Mallani and the Western Hakumats' exercised within Mallani civil original jurisdiction and criminal powers upto two years' imprisonment and fine of Rs 1,000 Appeals against his decisions were made to the 'Mahakama Khas'

In Sheo and Pachbhadra the powers of the Superintendent on the civil side were confined to the trial of suits not exceeding Rs 1,000 in value while on the criminal side his powers were limited to the sentence of one month's imprisonment or fine up to Rs 25 He also disposed of appeals from the orders of the Hakim and Munsif of Mallani and of the Hakims of Sheo and Pachbhadra [2]

The 'Civil Court' at the capital (Sadar Diwani Adalat) heard appeals against the findings of the 'Hakims' (save of Mallani Pachbhadra and Sheo, the Kotwal and the two Superintendents [illegible] e [illegible] d [illegible] y side for all except Rajput Jagirdars and every person unable to pay the court fees had to be certified as a pauper by this tribunal [3]

The Appellate Court heard appeals from the decisions of the Civil and Criminal Courts tried original suits exceeding Rs 5 000/- in value and all adoption cases in which a Rajput Jagirdar was not concerned and could pass a sentence of imprisonment of ten years and fine of Rs 5 000/- Its orders confirming the decrees of the lower courts in civil cases and its sentences not exceeding one year's imprisonment and Rs 500/-fine in criminal cases were non appealable [4]

The Court of Sardars had both original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases in which Rajput jagirdars were concerned and like the Criminal Court consisted of two tribunals one under a Superintendent and the other under an Assistant Superintendent The later was in charge of the insolvency side and was also author ised to try suits not exceeding Rs 2 000 in value as well as miscell aneous cases The Superintendent heard appeals against the orders of his Assistant and took up all cases beyond his sub ordinate's powers but in the trial of land or adoption suits to which a 'Tazimi

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1 *Erskine, Op Cit Vol III A Chapter XI*
2 *Ibid*
3 *Lt Col Archibald Adam, Op Cit p 188*
4 *Ibid*

Sardar' was a party, he acted in conjunction with a Thakur' nominated by the 'Mahakama Khas' as a joint judge of the Court, and if this Thakur happened to be himself a party to the suit, another was appointed specially for the occasion

The 'Mahakama Khas' exercised full powers of revision and control over all the subordinate courts, and was the highest judicial tribunal in the State, hearing appeals against the decisions of the Court of Sardars, the Superintendent of the western districts (in Mallani cases) and the various Jagirdar Courts' It was practically the final court of appeal on both the civil and the criminal sides Capital sentences and orders passed by it in important cases in which the 'Jagirdars' were concerned, however, required the confirmation of the Maharaja [1]

The Jagirdars' Courts were divided into three grades, namely —

(a) Those authorized to try civil suits not exceeding Rs 1,000 in value and on the criminal side pass a sentence of six months' imprisonment
(b) Those possessing exactly *half* of these powers
(c) Those, which could take up civil suits of a value not exceeding Rs 300 and punish with one month s impris onment and fine up to Rs, 100 in criminal cases

Appeals lay to the 'Mahakama Khas , which also decided
The Jagird
eep as their
roved by the
the powers
exercised by them consequently did vary from time to time, and in the beginning of the century there were twenty six in the first seven in the second and eleven in the third grade

The system of registration was introduced in 1899 the
relat
500/-
2 these
There
more
nd the
s Sub-
Registrars [2]

adminis-
and the
he Chief

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1 *Erskine, Op Cit Vol III A, p 187*
2 *Jodhpur State Administrative Report 1905-6*
3 *V N Reu, Op Cit Part II, p 520-21*

Chief Judge, Mr A D C Bar,
Rao Sahib Laxman Dass Sapat, and
Thakur Vijai Singh of Rian

Previously there had been no check over the appointment of 'Vakils' practising in the different courts The 'Chief Court' soon found by experience that much of the dilatory proceedings in the courts were due to the utter want of legal knowledge possessed by the so called members of the Bar It was patent that the public was

and plead for the public he should satisfy the courts that he knew the law of the country and was able to give some assistance to those who paid for his services For this purpose an examination in law was held in January 1913 and the number of legal practitioners was at once reduced from 500 to 80 or so Such examinations were ordered to be held twice a year, in the months of October and April

In Marwar there were two classes of 'Vakils', first and second class Those of the 1st class could appear in all the courts including the Chief Court, and those of the 2nd class in all the courts except the Chief Court The different 'Thikanas' were permitted to continue to have their cases represented by their own 'Vakils', Munims' and recognised Agents [1]

in the number of competition and were, therefore thus made, and the powers of different courts were properly defined

The 'Courts of the Hakims' were the lowest courts On the civil side they could try suits up to the value of Rs 500/-while on the criminal side they had the powers of a second class Magistrate and could inflict a maximum sentence of 6 months' imprisonment of any description, and a fine not exceeding Rs 200

The 'Courts of Superintendents of Circles' had no original civil powers, but they ainst the decisions of the 'Hakim Rs 200/- so that petty litigation criminal side the Superintendent used to function as a Magistrate with 1st class powers [2]

The civil courts had original jurisdiction in suits of the money value of over Rs 500/- and not exceeding Rs 10 000/- and had also the powers of hearing appeals against the decisions of the 'Hakim' in suits in which the claim exceeded Rs 200/-

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1 *Jodhpur State Administrative Report, 1913-14*
2 *Ibid*

The Court of Sardars' presided over by a Superintendent, tried cases in which one of the parties was Rajputs It was a civil court having jurisdiction over all suits whatever the value of the suits might be [1]

The two criminal courts or 'Courts of Foujdaris' had the powers of 'Assistant Sessions Judge's' and could award punishment not exceeding imprisonment for four years and fine up to Rs 2 500/- They had also the power of hearing appeals from the decisions of the Hakims'

The powers of the Chief Court were as follows —On the civil side the Chief Court heard the original suits of a money value exceeding Rs [illegible] full bench of the court [illegible] of the civil judges and Su[illegible] in appeals In Jagir adoption cases and important jagir cases the recommendations of the Chief Court were submitted to the Regency Council for confirmation

On the criminal side the Chief Court heard appeals from the decisions of the Criminal Courts and Superintendents Some of the more serious offences such as culpable homicide not amounting to murder, dacoity, traffic in minor girls were enquired into by the Courts of Hakims' and then committed for trial direct to the Chief Court, which held criminal sessions for the disposal of such cases at the beginning of every month This was a distinct improvement on the old state of things [2]

The cases were now finally disposed of quickly whereas formerly they used to reach the Judicial member through 'Foujdari' and 'Appellate Courts', keeping accused persons sometimes for years under trial in Jail or hovering round the courts on heavy bail The Chief Court was also empowered to inflict any punishment allowed by law subject however, to the restriction that sentences of death and imprisonment for life required the confirmation of Regency The beneficial results of the improvements were that both the civil and criminal cases were disposed of quickly and prisoners under trial seldom remained in custody for a long time

The number of Durbar Tribunals at the close of the year 1912-13 was 32 as given below —

Chief Court	1
Civil Courts	2
Criminal Courts	3
Court of Sardars	1
Court of Superintendent	1

1 *Jodhpur State File, Judicial, Letter No 150 from Convening member State Council, to the Political and Judicial members (R S A Bikaner)*
2 *Ibid*

Haisiat Court	1
Hakumat Courts	22
Jodhpur Kotwali	1

In addition to these Courts there were 49 Jagir courts of which 26 exercised first class, 12 second class and 11 third class judicial powers [1]

Reciprocal arrangement for recognising previous connections of offenders so as to have their sentences on subsequent conviction enhanced had been entered into with Kota, Jhalawar and Bikaner states Similar arrangements with other native states followed In order to have a uniform set of extradition rules with other native states in lieu of different rules earlier in force between individual states, the Government also prepared a new set of rules

Mr A D C Bar took charge of the office of the Chief Judge of the newly constituted Chief Court on the 8th October, 1912 [2]

These reforms proved beneficial to the people and steadily restored their faith in the administration of justice After their consolidation in a few years the Government took up in 1921, another scheme of reforms which overhauled and completely modernised the judicial structure of the State from August 1, 1924 [3] The salient features of the scheme were—

1 [illegible] l and [illegible] t

2 [illegible] dinate Civil

3 [illegible] from

4 Investing the 'Naib Hakims' with Third class Magisterial powers and the powers to try all monetary suits up to the value of Rs 200/-

5 Establishment of two Honorary Courts at Jodhpur, with a view to relieve the State Courts from petty monetary suits and criminal cases as their number had perceptibly increased during later years and also to ensure speedier disposal of such cases [4]

The three District and Sessions Courts took the place of the two civil and the 'Faujdari' Court Thus the number of State Courts was reduced from 31 to 30, at the close of the year The state courts working on 30 9 1924, were as follows —

Chief Court	1
District & Sessions Courts	3
Courts of Judicial Supdt	4
Kotwali Jodhpur	1
Hakumats (District Courts)	21.

1 *Jodhpur State Administrative Report, 1913–14*
2 *Ibid 1912–13*
3 *Ibid 1923–24*
4 *Ibid*

Five 'Naib Hakims' were posted one at each of the 'Hakumats', Barmer, Bali, Merta, Nagaur and Jodhpur, where there was comparatively a greater volume of work [1]

The 'Hawala' Reorganisation Scheme, which the Maharaja approved in 1924, was given effect to and four Assistant Superintendents with their headquarters at Pali, Merta, Jalore and Jodhpur respectively were appointed The method of collecting land revenue through 'Amins' was introduced [2]

In this way under the Judicial Reorganisation Scheme of 1924 three District and Sessions' Courts were established on British lines in place of civil and criminal courts and 'Court Sardaran' In 1930 their number was raised to four and one court was transferred to Nagaur After some time the other two courts were also transferred to Sojat and Balotra These courts exercised all civil powers and in criminal matters they could order life sentences but the permission of the Chief Court was essential for the same [3]

In 1924 Revenue Courts were created to decide cases of land revenue and cess Earlier this work was done by 'Hakims' and Judicial Superintendents and appeals were made to the Revenue Minister in 'Mahakama Khas'

In 1924 Honorary Courts were established in Jodhpur city They had third class magisterial powers in criminal matters and could hear cases up to Rs 100/- in civil matters In 1938 the Benches of Honorary Magistrates were established In these three magistrates used to decide the cases [4]

[illegible] They were [illegible] ' decided [illegible] 0/- For [illegible] and third [illegible] ntendents [illegible] ively In this way in criminal cases they were made district and first class magistrates respectively In 1936 Judicial Superintendents were empowered with the Section 30th of 'Criminal Procedure Code The Naib Hakims also after working for two years used to get the powers of a second class magistrate Besides this the status of the Judge Small Cause Court, City Kotwal Registrar Chief Court and the Secretary, Municipal Board was made equivalent to that of the four Judicial Superintendents [5]

In 1927 a committee to frame laws was made for the first time In 1936 the office of the Legal Rememberancer was created and n

1 *Jodhpur State Administrative Report, 1923-24*
2 *Ibid 1924 25*
3 *V N Reu Marwar ka Itihas, Part II p 620*
4 *Ibid p 621*
5 *Ibid*

1929 ... entatives of Bar were also included

In 1929 the publication of Marwar Law Reports was started From 1937 they were published monthly

F ... to the Private Secret ... has' was created under ... was appointed to facilitate its work, The Ijlas i Khas constituted the highest Court of Appeal

In 1933 Laws were amended for 'Vakils' At this time the rules of the Bar' here could easily be compared with British India and only Law Graduates could be its members

In 1936 a Small Cause Court' was established to decide the cases in small money matters It was empowered to decide the matters till Rs 500, but the civil powers of 'Honorary Courts' were not affected because of this [1]

... of ... the ... and ... the minimum qualification for employment in the State Judiciary and there were to be no direct appointments to higher posts [2] With all this Jodhpur state was unique in having its Judiciary almost wholly manned by local men

POLICE

It is an admitted fact that Marwar owes most of its reforms and improvements to Colonel Powlett who took great pains in the suppression of crime It was he who organished the Police force in 1885 and introduced the system of regular registration and detection of crime [3]

The chief features of the scheme were

(a) Each Pargana was provided with a sufficient number of police men keeping in view the density of population and the frequency of crime

(b) The Police was under the direct control of the 'Hakims' who were held primarily responsible for their efficiency

(c) A department for the general control of the police under the name of 'Thagi' and 'Dakaiti' was organised with a special officer at its head and a certain number of Inspectors under him.

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1 *V N Rev p 621*

2 *Jodhpur State, Council Resolution, File, dated 12/6/31*

3 *A Note on ' Reorganisation of the police Force in Marwar "*

The 'Criminal Tribes Office' of the Inspector General of Police at that time was a separate entity and seemed to be more a part of the 'Mahakama Khas' than of the police department The budget of the branch was treated quite separately from that of the General Force [1] The reserve of constables for all purposes, miscellaneous duties, sick leave vacancies was apparently arbitrarily fixed at 150 men This reserve was less then 9 p c of the total force while the Government of India had fixed 15 p c of constables and head constables employed on fixed duties as reserve for sick, leave and vacancies etc

The I G P also proposed the increase of number of Sub-Inspectors allowing a reserve of *three officers of this rank for men* vacan

oration

l also

nisation

Scheme' also dealt with the question of the redistribution of 'Thanas' and other minor points [3] The Council of Regency duly resolved and sanctioned the scheme [4] After the redistribution of police force and 'Thanas' the distribution was as follows —

Distribution Statement from February 1914 to June 1922[5]

Sl No	Nature of duty	Inspector	Sub Inspector	Head Constable	Mounted constable	Constables
1	Office of I G P	4	5	14	3	3
2	Court duties	1	1	31	—	6
3	Magazine guard	—	—	1	—	4
4	Personal guards	—	—	4	—	40
5	Lines staff	1	2	10	—	5
6	Plague preventive guards	—	—	2	—	6
7	City police	1	4	30	2	240
8	Reserve	—	8	—	10	120
9	**Rural police**					
	Northern Distt	4	18	59	106	144
	Eastern Distt	4	23	65	109	169
	Southern Distt	4	24	70	116	209
	Western Distt	4	19	64	130	158
		23	104	350	476	1104

1 *Jodhapur State police File Letter No 1731/1/3 dated 14th April, 1915 by the I G P*

2 *The pay scales were increased with effect from October 1, 1914*

3 *Jodhpur State police File, C R's No 10/9 dated 3rd, 19th and 21st November, 1915*

4 *Extract from the proceedings of the Council of Regency, Raj Marwar, 9th February 1916*

5 *Jodhpur State Police File, C R's No 10/9*

The man who contributed most to the efficiency of the police department, next to Mr Cocks was Khan Bahadur Kothawala

Khan Bahadur Kothawala, just after taking the charge of police department, stopped the recruitment of unsuitable men as officers and men In order to attract a better class of persons, he urged the Government to raise the scale of salaries In 1914 the pay of a constable was Rs 7/- p m , and that of a Sub-Inspector Rs 30/- There was similarly very poor provision for travelling expenses kit and uniforms, arms and ammunition, as well as training of staff for the detection and prevention of crime [1]

The pay of a Constable, head Constable and Sub-Inspector was raised to practically double of what it was in 1914 The salaries of all officers were fixed on a time scale basis They compared favourably with the grades of pay obtaining in other advanced Indian states

Khan Bahadur Kothawala's keen solicitude particularly for the subordinate staff was evident from the fact that he secured a special privilege for them under the 'State Employees Provident' Fund Scheme which was introduced in 1925 by the Chief Minister Mr J W Young when he was Accountant General [2]

Another great achievement that stands to the credit of Khan Bahadur Kothawala was his successful piloting of the 'housing scheme' for the police Force

It was for the first time that state authorities realised the necessity of providing 'pukka' buildings for 'Police Stations' and Khan Bahadur Kothawala after he took over charge in 1920 put the scheme on a regular and well defined basis It was accordingly decided by the Government to make an annual allotment in the 'Public [illegible] on of five 'Police Stations [illegible] quarters for the Sub Ins[illegible] ispector's office, 'Ma'khana', Lockup, Barracks and Kitchen for the constables

[illegible]

[illegible] with their prestige and [illegible]

About th[illegible] sed and men of [illegible] ted as Magistra[illegible]

1 *Kishen Puri, 'Memoirs of the Marwar Police', p. 202*
2 *Jodhpur State Administrative Report, 1923-24*
3 *Kishen Puri Op Cit p 208*
4 *Jodhpur State Administration Report, 1920 21*

after passing their Law Degrees used to seek state service only, turned their eye towards the Bar for want of employment in State Departments' They began to replace the old type of Hindi knowing pleaders Khan Bahadur Kothawala early foresaw the need of having a qualified prosecution staff to match them He therefore obtained the Governments' sanction to create five posts of 'Public Prosecutors,' which were filled with Law graduates, later on six more posts of 'Sub Court Inspectors' attached to lower courts were created and filled with Law graduates and other qualified men for within the ranks [1]

The new recruits used to put through a course of 'Squad Drill' There was a refresher course for the staff of the District Police Stations every year In order to give the officers first class

were
pecial
their
about

three months [2]

Kothawala frequently came across very hard cases of penury among the constables, who either through illness or other misfortune had lost all they had and suffered great hardships, he therefore appealed to the generosity of the senior officers including the Sub Inspectors of Police, and with their help implemented the proposal to raise a 'Police Emergency Fund' [3]

The conditions under which prisoners lived had been greatly ameliorated during the period 1901 to 1940 The newly constructed jail near the Power house provided better living conditions for the prisoners There was a Superintendent who looked after certain industries which developed very well and attracted a good market A small vegetable garden was also added to the jail to provide vegetables to the prisoners A small dispensary was also provided within the premises of the Jail [4]

In this way Jodhpur State Police after the reforms developed into a well knit organisation which played an important role in the suppression of crimes

REFORMS IN THE FIELD OF LEGISLATION

A Municipal Committee was first established in Jodhpur city in 1884, all the members being nominated by the State

The Jodhpur Municipal Act was enacted in 1903, but the majority of the members[5] were not elected The Municipality was

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1 *Kishen Puri, Op Cit p 214*
2 *Ibid p 215*
3 *Ibid p 218 219*
4 *Writer's personal visit to the Jail on 21st September, 1965 when thirty ailing prisoners and one illfated Compounder was killed due to Pakistan's Bombardment over Jodhpur*
5 *Sudhalkar Report on Constitutional Reforms, page 1*

entrusted with the w [illegible] The City Municipality', [illegible] the State The State als [illegible]

The Jodhpur Municipal Board was constituted after 1940 It consisted of 31 members (including the president) of whom 22 were elected and the rest were either ex officio nominated members There were nine committees which functioned under the Board —[3]

(1) Building Committee
(2) Patta Committee
(3) Finance Committee
(4) Hackney Carriage Committee
(5) Town improvement Committee
(6) Sanitation Committee
(7) Propaganda Committee
(8) Nirakhnama Committee
(9) Committee for Licensing draftsmen

In the districts of the State Pali was the first town to have a Municipality in 1908 [4] Later on Municipalities were constituted at Nagaur (1913), Phalodi (1915), Balotra (1015), Didwana (1920) Jalore (1932), Barmer (1932), Bhinmal (1932), Bali (1932), Ladnu (Jagir) (1933), and Pokaran (Jagir) (1941) [5]

Bye laws regulating constructions of building in the city of Jodhpur and the various district municipal towns however came much later

In addition to the regularly instituted municipalities stated above, sanitary arrangements were adopted in the town of Sojat and Merta, funds for which were provided by the Government [6]

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The 'Panchayat Movemant' which was initiated in the State in the year 1938 progressed very steadily The year ending 1940 [illegible] hayats, of which some were in the area [illegible] re grouped together under one [illegible] to be established in almost every Khalsa village having a population of 1000 and above [7] The Marwar Village Panchayat Act was passed into law and promulgated [8]

1 (i) Erskine, Op Cit Vol III A, p 154
[illegible] p 29
2 [illegible] 37
3 [illegible] 7
4
5
6 Ibid
7 Ibid 1940 41, pp 123 124
8 Ibid 1945 46, p 112

The Panchyats were entrusted with certain administrative [illegible] pply, maintenance [illegible] agricultural stock, [illegible] able endowments [illegible] rural public in several ways, those deserving special mention were street pavements and repairs of roads, removal of rubbish heaps and arrangements [illegible]

wells and tanks, plantation and preservation of trees and removal of encroachments and widening of village paths [1]

There was a constant demand for reforms and political activities in the State were increasingly moving fast As such the Prime Minister Sir Donald Field put up a scheme of reforms His note, to the P W D Minister of Jodhpur State, of November 26, 1937 reads as below —

"I have considerable respect and sentimental feelings for the ancient order both in this contry and elsewhere At the same time I can not bring my self to disregard the futility and danger of ignoring or resisting a mass-movement, such as the demand of the masses for a share in their own government In other words, if we try to defend the last torytrench, we are threatened with disaster and in other words again, what may be considered now as a boon and blessing may later be wrested from us with the curses and great loss of prestige to the governing body The writing on the wall is plain, shall we be wise to continue to ignore it "[2]

He circulated the scheme among the Council of Ministers [3]

In his scheme he proposed the establishment of Central and 'Hakumat' District Advisory Boards He was of the opinion that 'Marwar was not at all ready for a Legislative Council or for the machinery of 'Responsible Government' Such institutions would be graft from outside rather than genuine growth from within [4]

As such a committee of officials was appointed to go into the question of constitutional reforms and on the recommendation of the committee Maharaja Umed Singh approved of the establishment of Advisory Boards in the State with the object of associating the subjects of the State with administration in an increasing degree

1 *Administrative Report Jodhpur, 1945 46, p 112*

2 *File No 5/13 Vol 1 Miscellaneous, Government of Jodhpur p 4*

3 *Ibid*

4 (i) *Administrative Report Jodhpur State, 1939–40, p 115*
(ii) [illegible] *rds in Marwar*
[illegible] *1938 Government of Jodhpur*
(iv) *File No 4/10 Miscellaneous, Advisory Boards & Panchayats*

and to afford them opportunities of receiving training in the workin of democratic institutions [1]

CONSTITUTION OF ADVISORY BOARDS

The reforms provided for the establishment of a Centra Advisory Board and District Advisory Boards [2]

The Central Advisory Board was to consist of 42 nominate members, 30 non official and 12 official [3]

A District Advisory Board was to consist of ten members three officials and seven non officials [4]

The Advisory Boards were to have powers to advise o education, sanitation, trade aud commerce, development of indus

22, 1939 [5] But the
shad' persistently
was dissolved in
declared an unlawful association Some political workers under th Marwar ordinance of 1932 were also arrested [7] In this way ther was a political deadlock in the field of constitutional reforms durin this period and efforts were made to resolve it during the followin years



1 *Village Panchayats & Advisory Boards in Marwar*, p 5 an *Appendix 'A'*
2 *Ibid* p 3
3 *Administrative Report, Jodhpur State, 1939–40*, p 188
4 *Village Panchayats & Advisory Boards in Marwar*, p 3
5 *Administrative Report Jodhpur State, 1939–40* p 118
6 *Ibid*
7 (a) *B D Kela, op cit*, p 231
(b) *The Government of Jodhpur Gazette, 1940–41*, p 99

6

Bikaner State Administration and Reporms (1901 1940)

Maharaja Dungar Singh (1872 1887) was regarded as a liberal ruler who paved the way for the foundation of modern Bikaner He introduced reforms in most of the branches of administration and laid the foundation of government on modern lines rendering possible the remarkable development of past half century under Maharaja Ganga Singh [1]

The establishment of regular courts of law, the division of the State in to 'Districts' and Tahsils, the abolition of old system of charging the land revenues the introduction of fixed principles of assessment, thorough reforms of customs organisation of regular police force and various other reforms that were introduced in his time were the foundation of a sound and enlightened administration, securing equal justice to all [2]

During the short reign of 15 years of Maharaja Dungar Singh the revenue of the State was tripled and its finances were freed from encumberences of many debts of long standing He paved the way in extending the benefits of science by installation of electric power in the capital as early as 1886 when electricity was not much in use in India He secured ample water supply through the introduction of pumping machinery for wells He founded many hospitals and dispensaries affording free medical relief to the public and opened many state schools, for imparting free education to the people [3]

His successor Maharaja Ganga Singh who is regarded as the founder of modern Bikaner, acceded to the throne on 31st August 1887 [4] when he was only 7 years old During his minority the State was governed by a 'Council of Regency' presided over by the 'Political Agent

On Maharaja s assuming full ruling powers on December 16 1898 'the Council of Regency' was, in accordence with the arrange

1 *Four Decades of Progress in Bikaner, p 62*
2 *Maharaja Ganga Singh s speech while unveiling the statue of Maharaja Dungar Singh (1915) File R S A Bikaner*
3 *'Four Decades of Progress in Bikaner', p 63*
4 *(a) K M Panikkar, 'His Highness of Bikaner', p 33*
(b) Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha, 'Bikaner Rajya ka Ithas' part II P 152

POLITICAL MAP OF BIKANER STATE



6

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1 [illegible]
2 Maharaja
3
4 a Ithas' part II P 15[illegible]


POLITICAL MAP OF BIKANER STATE
MIRZAWALA
HANUMANGARH
TIBI
NOHAR
BHADRA
RAJGARH
ANUPGARH
SURATGARH
SARDARSHAHR
CHURU
BIKANER
DUNGARGARH
RATANGARH
JHAJU
JASRAN
SUJANGARH
State
Pargana
30 0 30 60 Miles

ment settled upon during the period of minority administration converted into a 'State Council' The designation of Vice-President was changed to that of 'Diwan' and the Council establishment remained quite separate from the nelwy created Mahakma Khas '[1]

From the beginning it was clear to the Maharaja that a modern state could not be created through an antiquated system of administration and that the first necessity was the creation of an efficient secretariat under propar control [2]

A scheme for secretariat reform with three definite objects was elaborated by Maharaja personally The Maharaja desired to free himself from departmental administration in order to enable him to get the necessary time to work out questions of policy Secondly he desired to establish properly coordinated secretariat with secretaries working directly with him under his control and would have definite powers Thirdly, the secretariat was to be constituted as not merely to become a central clearing office of business but an effective instrument for the institution and execution of the Durbar's policies The scheme was cautiously adumberated The separation between the Maharaja's personal office and the Council office which had led to much duplication and inconvenience was abolished and the 'Mahakama Khas' was constituted as the Central Secretariat.[3]

The different departments of governments were grouped into 5 portfolios Each portfolio was entrusted to a secretary who worked directly under the ruler. The post of 'Diwan' or Prime Minister was abolished, because the 'Diwan's had tended to act more as the representative of political agents in the past then the servant of the ruler and very often created groupism [4]

The Political Agent of Bikaner was not inclined to Look upon these reforms with favour. In his opinion reforms and innovations if they were to come at all should come from him He showed his displeasure at the Maharaja's efforts to change a system which had worked well during the period of his minority [5]

The Political Agent wrote to the Maharaja "I do not agree myself with you in the matter, I must admit I think, you will change your views if you would only look on a Chief Secretary or a 'Diwan' as a help to you and not as a rival authority and check on you "[6]

The Maharaja there upon with his polite persuasive letter prevailed upon the Agent who at last agreed to the Maharaja's

1 *'Four Decades of Progress in Bikaner', p. 63*
2 *K M. Panikkar, Op Cit p 69*
3 *Ibid p 71.*
4 *Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha, Op Cit part II, p 521*
5 *K M Panikkar, Op Cit p 73*
6 *Foreign Department Internal A, August 1903 File No 14-15 (National Archives, New Delhi)*

proposals, and the sanction of the Government was received [1] The administration was thus organised on new lines in 1902 During the same period, the post of soeparate Political Agent for Bikaner was abolished and it was merged with the Western Rajputana Residency [2] Maharaja Ganga Singh was not content merely to carry on but was

a short time be converted from medieval administration into a modern one The secretariat was only the first step He therefore took up new

tive Re

showed

matter

The matters finally disposed of by the Cabinet in 1904-1905 were enumerated in the report for that year as [3]

1 Irrigation projects including those of bringing canals from the Sutlej or the Bhawalpur side
2 A new Railway project for opening up the Eastern portion of the State [4]
3 A scheme and rules for the regular and periodical inspections, by competent and responsible officers, of
 (1) 'Nizamats', 'Tahsils', and 'Sub-Tahsils'
 (2) Police Stations
 (3) District Schools
 (4) Custom 'Thanas'
 (5) 'Pattas' uuder Court of wards
4 ler
5
6
7 ce
8 Preparation of a manual for guidance regarding arrangements to be made on the occasions of the visits of distinguished visitors
9 Compilation of palace and fort rules and regulations
10 Reorganisation of the 'Farrashkhana' and stores
11 Revision and amendment of the travelling allowance rules in force

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1 *Foreingn Department Internal A August 1903 File No 14-15 (National Archives, New Delhi)*
2 *Gauri Shanker Hirachand Ojha, Op Cit part II, p 519*
3 *K M Panikkar, Op Cit p 76*
4 *File, Secretariat report, 'Administration of the Bikaner State for 1902 and 1903'*

12 Introduction of some regular system for the periodical checking and auditing of the Jail accounts

These administrative reforms were a source of great satisfaction and encouragement to the Maharaja as he received the congratulations of the Government of India on the growing prosperity of the State [1]

As a result cf council meeting the following reforms were further introduced in 1904

1 Reorganisation of the Police Department
2 Redistribution of the 'Tahsil' circles
3 Issuing a confidential manual of the procedure to be observed on state ceremonials festivals etc
4 Measures tending to help the return of Bikanercultivators who had emigrated to places outside the State owing to bad years [2]

I 1905 f nferences was intr partments alone w cope and usefulne thereby the Maharaja in August 1906, had ordered an increase in the strength of the Revenue Conference by the addition of some more members [3]

In 1908 some non official members were also included by enlarging the annual conference When the Representative essembly was inaugurated in 1913 it was felt that there would be no scope for the annual conference, since elected representatives of the people were given ample opportunities of expressing their views and putting forward their proposals during the session of the Assembly Experience proved that detailed questions could not be dealt there therefore it was revived again in 1916 [3]

Its last session was held in Octobar 1929 when the Maharaja announced the liberalisation of the constitution of the conference All non official members of the Legislative Assembly both elected and nominated were made eligible as ordinary members of this conference [4]

It is apparent that the main effort of the administration was concentrated on three things

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1 *Administrative Report Bikaner State 1903-04*
2 *File No 1563 of 1906-10 Bikaner State (Rajputana State Archives, Bikaner)*
3 *Ibid*
1 *'Mahakama Khas', Bikaner State, Subject, Annual Administration Report, 1915-16*
2 *'Four Decades of progress in Bikaner', page 68*

(a) The strengthening of the executive machinery of the state e g police, revenue department, touring and inspection etc

(b) Improvement of the condition of the cultivator, by introduction of new crops, better methods of cultivation etc and

(c) The opening up of the country [1]

provi- ity not ly

(1) Railways and

(2) Irrigation

From October 1910, the high officers in charge of the various portfolios were styled as members of the Council, and in September 1912, separate secretaries were appointed for the various portfolios under the members

Maharaja Ganga Singh from the beginning realised that finance was the basis of a sound administration and decided as early as 1902 to separate the privy purse from the general budget of the state The Maharaja's personal expenditure, including private visits, shooting tours, cost of all private establishments etc was charged to privy purse, which was fixed at 5 per cent of the ordinary state revenue

strict rules were laid form made it possible and placed the state

The 'Revenue Administration' of the State was divided into the following 'Nizamats' —

Bikaner Sadar Ganga Nagar, Surat Garh, Hanumangarh, Rai Singh Nagar, Sujan Garh, Raj Garh, and Churu

The 'Revenue Department' was organised in 1904 and the grading of 'Tahsildars' and 'Naib-Tahsildar's was rearranged in order to give them better chances of promotion to attract a better class of officers for those important posts With this end in view a new 'Sub-Tahsil' was established at Kolait and the Bhadra 'Sub-Tahsil' was raised to the status of a 'Tahsil' [4]

1 *K M Panikkar, 'His Highness, the Maharaja of Bikaner', page 77*

2 *'Four Decades of progress in Bikaner', page 64*

3 *Bikaner State Administrative Report, 1905-6*

4 *'Mahakama Khas', file No 378 of 1906, Bikaner State*

The revenue at the time of accession of Maharaja Ganga Singh was about sixteen lacs only It was due to Maharaja's endeavour that it was raised to about one crore

The 'Revenue Department' further looked into the settlement of 'Parganas' and fixed the local rates and cesses which were received with satisfaction both by proprietors and tenants The settlement of land was completed by 1911 but before passing final orders the Maharaja obtained the services of G D Rudkin a Punjab official, who played an important role in the increase of revenue of Bikaner State [1]

Another administrative reform carried through at this time mainly on the initiative of the Maharaja was the creation of a [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] ent results The ministers enjoying increased powers were able to supervise and control the departments under them more efficiently and to develop greater intiative in working out schemes for the [illegible] great deal of [illegible] on the more [illegible] ite of Bikaner, but the princes as a whole In fact, from 1910 the Maharaja began taking interest in general questions of an all India character and this was rendered possible only by the administrative devolution carried out in 1910

The administration of revenue department rested with revenue secretary under the control of revenue member On 7th August, 1912 the executive charge of the department was separated from 'Mahakama Khas' and placed under G D Rudkin I C S, 'Revenue Commissioner' Rudkin was granted certain powers in addition to those previously exercised by revenue secretary [2]

Under G D Rudkin, who was the first Revenue Commissioner, a general revision in the settlement took place The sanction was given to the sale at moderate rates of permanent rights of occupancy with a limited power of sale and mortgage to the cultivators The survey work to prepare records in large towns was also sanctioned

The 'Revenue Department' was reorganized in 1919 and further decentralization in the working was effected in order to remove the

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1 *The Administrative Report, Bikaner State for the year 1912-13*

2 *K M Panikkar, subject Op Cit, P 111*

universal complaint from 'Nazims' and 'Tahsildars' that miscellaneous departments wasted a lot of their time [1]

During the stress of the first world war and the consequent absence of the Maharaja on active service a smaller body designated as cabinet was formed The Cabinet was entrusted with wide powers and in the beginning consisted of three ministers , to it in 1919 fourth minister was added [2]

On the 9th of September, 1920 the Maharaja's eldest son, princ Sadul Singh, came of age The Maharaja after careful consideration decided to appoint his son as 'Chief Minister' and president of the Council [3]

Both the father and son slowly came to realise that the position ... the prince ... be relieved ... n 1925, the Maharaj Kumar wrote to his father expressing his definite wish to relinquish the appointment [4]

In September 1925 the Maharaja took the occasion of the annual 'Dusserah' banquet to announce the establishment of a 'Sardars' Council' to advise him on all matters connected with the privileges and dignities of the nobles of the State This Council was consisted of a president and six nobles three elected by the nobles themselves and three nominated by the Maharaja [5]

In 1924 prior to the Maharaja's departure for Europe to join the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva the question of redistribution of work of the departments was taken up as all the members of the Council were on the cabinet and the distinction between the work of the Council and that of the Cabinet was more or less a nominal one His Highness was pleased to abolish the Cabinet and to retain the designation of Council for all work done by the Ministers in their corporate capacity [6]

The Maharaja carried out the administration of Bikaner state exceedingly well but the work of the administration was rapidly multiplying As a result, in January 1927, Sir Manubhai Shah, Ex Diwan of Baroda, was appointed 'Prime Minister' and Chief Councillor of Bikaner State The State Council became only an advisory and legal body [7]

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1 *Bikaner State, Revenue Department 1919, File No 756 of 1917 Subject Decentralisation in Revenue Department*
2 *Administrative Report of Bikaner State, 1916–17*
3 *K M Panikkar, Op Cit , P 270*
4 *Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha Op Cit , P 560*
5 *K M Panikkar, Op Cit , P 280*
6 *Four Decades of progress in Bikaner, p 65*
7 *K M Panikkar, Op Cit , P 312*

After Shri Manubhai Shah's appointment the various departments were reorganised and placed under the charge of officers who were entrusted with considerably enhanced powers and responsibilities and carefully defined duties Utmost importance was attached to periodical and regular tours of inspections by the various officers of the State as well as by the district officials '[1]

In public speeches and in office orders the Maharaja constantly used to tell his ministers and secretaries that the bureaucratic game of playing at foot-ball with files did not appeal to him He advised his officers to take decisions and put into effect what was decided instead of writing innumerable notes on them

In 1927, the Maharaja relinquished the presidentship of the Assembly in favour of the Prime-Minister [2]

The Maharaja took keen interest in the development of Education The Government High School was raised to the status of a college A system of grants in aid was introduced The Maharaja also appointed a 'Director of Education' for the purpose of bringing into effect, the desired policy of the state [3] To provide better facilities for higher education, scholarships, boarding accommodation in schools provision of itinerant mistresses for girls who observed purda and other concessions were granted In 1914 the post of 'Inspector of District Schools' was created and the management of Dungar College, 'Walter Nobles' School', the 'Durbar High School' the district schools and 'Lady Elgin Girls' School' were placed under the direct control of the 'Home Department' [4]

Writing about the progress of education, Lord Hardinge had given the description in the introductory remarks of 'His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner' 'As for Education, no Indian state can boast of a wider dissemination of both primary and secondary education for both boys and girls, and I can remember going to a school of boys of ten to twelve years old in Bikaner city and putting to them the most complicated arithmetical problems involving simple and compound interest which to my surprise they solved quite correctly by mental arithmetic "[5]

Most of the new buildings erected for school purposes were the product of vast plan of Maharaja Ganga Singh The culmination in the field of education was the full fledged development of Dungar College in the year 1928 The College was dedicated in the

1 *Gauri Shankar Hira Chand ojha Op Cit, Part II, p 536*
2 *(a) Administrative Report Bikaner State 1926 27, p 71*
(b) The Times of India, August 31, 1927
3 *K M Panikkar, Op Cit Chapter III, 'Silver Jubilee', p 133*
4 *Administrative Report, Bikaner State 1914-15 Chapter Y Education (General), p 195*
5 *Hardinge of Penshurst dated 26th June 1937*

memory of late His Highness Maharaja Dungar Singh A new building was erected with a spacious hall which was considered at that time to be one of the best halls and a pride of the State [1]

It was the imagination of Maharaja Ganga Singh that he constructed a magnificent building for a record office looking to the nature and needs of the record rooms Simultaneously he also arranged for the systematic preservation of old records Both these things compelled the Government of Rajasthan at a later stage to take a decision to convert the Old Record Office' into the 'Rajasthan State Archives' [2]

Another reform undertaken by the Maharaja was the separation of management of Bikaner Railway system The joint management between Jodhpur and Bikaner states was clearly unsuited to the expanding system of Bikaner, which required greater personal attention than a joint manager was able to give The Maharaja addressed a personal letter to Maharaja of Jodhpur [3] and pointed out the undesirability of joint management and with mutual understanding and mutual arrangement the system was divided on Ist of November, 1944 [4]

When the Maharaja assumed his powers the length of the Bikaner Railway was only 87 miles It was gradually raised to 800 miles This progress put the Bikaner state in a position to claim the largest mileage per square mile of any Indian state except Baroda

The most laudable contribution of Maharaja Gangh Singh was [illegible] of Bikaner [illegible] g canal has [illegible] he teeming [illegible] irrigation' [illegible] a definite scheme was accepted G D Rudkin who was elevated as Revenue Member of the Council from 1912 made the irrigation scheme his own special concern He was a man of great energy, vision and gifts The entire estimate of Gang canal came to three crores of rupees and the work was finally completed by the autumn of [illegible] Viceroy Lord Irwin, in the preser[illegible] many princes and high dignitarie[illegible] [5]

The opening of the canal was followed by the scheme of colonization which was a great triumph as this portion was gradually converted into a thick populated belt

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1 *Administrative Report Bikaner State 1927–28 p 66*
2 *Personal experience of the writer on his visits to Bikaner*
3 *Letter from Maharaja Ganga Singh to Maharaja of Jodhpur on 22nd January 1924*
4 *K M Panikkar, Op Cit, P 284*
5 *K M Panikkar, Op Cit, P 299*

In 1928 a year after the canal was opened the Maharaja established at Ganganagar an experimental farm for conducting scientific experiments in regard to crops cultivated in the colony These efforts of Maharaja Ganga Singh in his own life time witnessed the wonderful transformation of the desert into ploughed fields and smiling gardens as he brought to his parched and every thirsty land water sufficient to irrigate a thousand square miles

After the completion of Gang canal, the Maharaja's attention was diverted towards the greater problems of the country When the Simon Commission was appointed, the princes had many grievances to be redressed and the British Government also wanted some reforms in their administration The Maharaja's role was further noteworthy in the 'First Round Table Conference', as well as in the proposed future constitutional reforms of the country

Sir Manubhai Mehta who had fulfilled the onerous responsibilities of Prime Ministership formally retired in 1934 The work of internal administration again fell in an increasing degree on the Maharaja himself because the new Prime Minister, Shri Bhairon Singh was only one in name and the Maharaja had become his own Prime Minister [1]

[illegible]

Therapy installation, a special building for the Maharani's nobles' Girls' school a public library, a theatre cinema and many other buildings, designed from the point of view both of architectural beauty and public utility, were undertaken and completed within two years [2]

If the period up to the Maharaja's silver jubilee could be reckoned as the period of reorganisation and strengthening of administrative machinery, the period that followed was one of liberalisation of government and the introduction of reforms meant to bring the position of the subjects of the State more in line with that of the people of British India The most important departure in this connection was the establishment of the Bikaner Representative Assembly which was inaugurated on the 10th of November 1913 [3]

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1 *K M Panikkar Op Cit , P 350*
2 *Ibid, P 361*
3 *State Gazette Bikaner* 1912 13

JUDICIARY

At the beginning of the century the judicial administration in most of the 'Native States of Rajputana' was, generally speaking, on medieval lines In no state there was a chief court with fu l separate powers In most of them the ruler himself sat as the final court of

of the system prevalent in the states of Rajputana [1] The system of ... ity, carefully ... as Political ... iner [2] The ... m called for ... ments of the ... ng elsewhere At length, however, developing needs and altered circumstances rendered further reorganisation necessary With this end in view, the Maharaja appointed a 'Committee' to examine the then existing system and submit its recommendations for reform The proposals put forward by the Committee were good in themselves, but after giving careful considerati n to every aspect of the question, the Maharaja considered that greater efficiency and speedy despatch could be secured by substantial improvement, in the working of the 'Law Courts'

He visualised that if the supervision of the judicial administration was placed under a 'Supreme Court', the judges being fully trained, well qualified, and unconnected with the executive side of the administration, would be in a position to devote the whole of their time and energy to proper disposal of judicial work With these considerations in mind, the Maharaja decided to establish a 'Chief Court', with a 'Chief Judge' and two other judges, entrusted with extensive powers This reform, which took place in 1910, had no parallel at that time anywhere else in Rajputana Bikaner was indeed the first native state which took step towards the separation of judicial and executive functions of government

A further step was taken in 1922, when a 'High Court of Judicature' was established at Bikaner [2] The 'High Court' consisted of a 'Chief Justice', and, for the time being two other judges to

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1 (a) *Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha, Op Cit , part II P 522*
(b) *Report on the Administration of Bikaner,* 1910-11 *Chapter II, p 29*

2 (a) *'House of Bikaner', (Compiled under the orders of the Government of Bikaner) Subject-'Progressive Administration'*
(b) *Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha, Op Cit , part II P 562*

promotion of the judges was the concern solely of the Maharaja Thus the last vestige of executive control was removed The 'Chief Justice' of the 'High Court' had been made to take rank and precedence with the Members of the Executive Council' and to exercise the same powers with regard to control of the establishment and sanction of expenditure as those exercised by the 'Members of Council' [1]

The 'High Court' was the highest court of appeal with original jurisdiction in the State It had the powers to receive, try, and determine suits of every description, both civil and criminal, lying within the jurisdiction of the State Any judgement, decree, or order made on appeal or otherwise by the 'High Court' was final, except where the subject matter of the suit exceeded Rs 10,000/– or where a substantial question of law, custom or established usage was involved

In the latter case an appeal could, with permission, be preferred to the 'Judicial Committee' of the 'Executive Council' In all other cases it had been made lawful for the High Court at its discretion, upon the petition of any party which considered itself aggrieved by

matters to pass any sentence authorised by law, except that in cases of capital punishment the sentence could not be executed until and unless it had been confirmed by the Maharaja An appeal against the judgement, order or sentence of the 'High Court' in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction could be preferred to the Maharaja, provided the sentence was one of death or of imprisonment for a period of ten years or more [2]

In the year 1924, the question of reform in the judicial administration of the State was again taken up and the Maharaja placed the following posts, under the administrative control of the 'High Court' [3]

(i) The post of Munsiff at Bikaner
(ii) The post of Assistant Nazim at Suratgarh
(iii) The 'Sharistedars' of Nizamats and
(iv) The subordinate staff of the Court of Assistant Nazim, Suratgarh

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1 *Office of the Chief Justice of Bikaner File No* 1123/991, *dated 6th June*, 1924
2 *Bikaner State, judicial Department File No B, 384/387*
3 *Government of Bikaner, Notification No* 1593, *dated* 14/6/1924

The policy of separation of judicial and executive functions inaugurated by His Highness' Government as early as 1910, took a still more definite shape in the establishment of 'Courts of District Judges' in all the districts in 1927 [1]

Further, 'Courts of Munsiffs' were established at Bikaner, Ganganagar, Ratangarh, Bhadra, Churu and Hanumangarh, with effect from 1st April 1928 [2]

In consequence of this change, the revenue officers were relieved of most of their civil and criminal powers, while the power and jurisdictions of the 'District Judges' and Munsiffs' were fixed with due regard to the convenience of the people residing in the localities concerned In this connection a notification was issued by the Prime Minister on 13th July 1929 which declared that all [illegible] knowledge [illegible] Munsiffs' [illegible] was limited [illegible] 200/- and [illegible]

In 1930, the Civil Courts' Act' was passed This Act further defined the functions of 'Civil Courts' and conferred larger powers on them [4]

The various measures of judicial reforms introduced during the years 1931 to 1933 are as follows —

1 The Criminal Procedure Code of 1898 as in force in British (India) with all amendments subsequent to it was brought in force in Bikaner State by a ruling of the 'Judicial Committee' on 25th January, 1932 [5]
2 Tahsildars' exercising 2nd Class Magisterial powers were invested with authority to record confessions under section 164 of the 'Criminal Procedure Code' [6]
3 The system of preparing a summary of the final result of every criminal case and sending a copy to the Police

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1 *Bikaner State, Prime Minister's office*
(a) Subject 'Separation of executive and judicial Functions' File No A 393/412.
(b) Further details may be read in the Appendix Subject—'Notification dated the 17th September, 1927

2 *Bikaner State Prime Minister's Office, 1929 File No B, 1369/1374 Subject–'Separation of Executive and judicial functions*

3 *Notification issued by the Prime Minister's office–Bikaner State, Dated 13th July, 1929*

4 [illegible]

5 [illegible] *—518 of 1935*

Ibid

'Thana' concerned, had been introduced so as to keep the Police officer in charge of the 'Thana' who challanged the case informed of the decision in the case As such police officer, on the basis of the information supplied in the summaries of the judicial courts used to prepare a crime register, which was to afford to the superior police officers accurate means of judging the efficiency of the State in the matters of crime and for the purpose of annual stock-taking of the police administration [1]

To improve the tone and quality of the bar, 'Legal Practitioners' Act' was passed by the Legislative Assembly An examination in Law was prescribed, and made compulsory for new entrants but owing to increasing enrolment of graduates in Law, the local Law examination was discontinued [2]

Reciprocal arrangements for free service of judicial processes such as summons and interrogation notices, both civil and criminal between the Courts of British India' and those of the Bikaner State were made, so also between the Court of the Bikaner State and the courts of most of the States of Rajputana and Central India

The privilege was extended to the subjects of the State for being tried with the aid of assessors, three benches of 'Honorary Magistrates' selected from among the leading citizens were created [illegible] o 'Honorary Munsiffs' and the [illegible] with second class magisterial [illegible]

The pace of judicial reform did not stop After the celebrations of the golden jubilee, the Maharaja's rule, his attention was again drawn to it and one could see that the end of 1940 was full of judicial reforms in Bikaner state

The re organisation of the judicial department took place on 1st November 1940 and the following reforms came into effect [4]

The 'Courts of the 'District Judges', Suratgarh Sujangarh and Rajgarh were abolished The 'Court of the Munsiff' at Ratangarh was replaced by that of a District Judge

The 'Court of the Additional District Judge', Sadar and the 'Benches of Henorary Munsifis', were abolished The post of a City Magistrate' was created for Sadar

The three District judges were to hear criminal appeals against sentences of imprisonment not exceeding 3 months or of fine not

1 *Government of Bikaner,–Notes and Order No 359/378 D/-28 7-1933*
2 *'Four Decades of Progress in Bikaner', p 80*
3 *Prime Minister s Office, Bikaner State, 1934-35 File No A 1586/1844, Subject—Reforms and Re-organisation*
4 *Bikaner State, Judicial Department File B-No 51, 1940*

exceeding Rs 100/- passed by a magistrate of the second class All other criminal appeals were to be heard by the 'High Court'.

All 'Munsiffs' and the 'City Magistrate', 'Sadar' exercised the powers and discharged the work of a first class magistrate, but the 'Munsiffs' at 'Sadar' did not ordinarily try cases They used to do criminal work only when called upon to relieve the congestion in the other 'Sadar' courts

The 'City Magistrate' was also invested with powers to deal summarily with cases under the Municipal Act and by-laws

The 'Benches of Honorary Magistrates' continued to exercise the powers of a second class magistrate but no challan was to be sent to these courts [1]

The 'District Magistrates', the 'Additional District Magistrates and the 'Nazims were relieved of criminal appellate work and th' 'District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrates' in the Ganganagar division were completely relieved of criminal work No challans except under section 107, 108, 109 and 110 of the 'Code of Criminal Procedure' were to be sent up to the courts of the 'Nazimse and their criminal powers were confined to hearing non-cognisable' cases on complaints The 'Tahsildars' in the Ganganagar division were to try only non cognisable criminal cases on complaints The 'Tahsildars' in the 'Sadar' division except the 'Tahsildar', 'Sadar', were to continue to try criminal cases as in the past

The 'Tahsildars' at Lunkaransar, Sarpura, Sardar Shahar, Dungargarh, Rani, Nohar, and Anupgarh were to try civil suits up to the value of Rs 200/- and the criminal work which was done by the 'Tahsildar' 'Sadar' was now to be done by the 'Bench of Honorary Magistrates' [2]

In order to provide a relieving hand for the subordinate courts, the Maharaja sanctioned the creation of the post of Assistant Registrar', High Court [3]

His Highness was further pleased to order that only such candidates were to be selected for the posts of 'Munsiffs' as had practised as lawyers in the 'State Courts' or elsewhere or served in the judicial department for at least five years [4]

In this way the reformed judiciary of Bikaner state could easily be compared with the judicial administration of any progressive Indian state in those days

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1 *Bikaner State, Prime Minister's Office, Notification dated 25th September 1940*

2 *[illegible] 40*

3 *[illegible] 51, 1940*

4 *[illegible] otification dated 25th September, 1940.*

POLICE

The general organization of police before the advent of the century was not at all satisfactory There was need, for improving the prospects of investigating officers, increasing the number and pay of the police personnel

The improvement in this department started with a Police Training School which had been opened in 1903 to turn out suitable local men for services [1]

Though success was expected out of the above reforms yet it did not prove so at first Therefore in 1912 and again in 1916 improvements were affected in police department by regrading and improving prospects of the investigating officers and by increasing the number and pay of the police force as a whole In the re organisation of police in Bikaner state Capt M R Kothawala played a prominent part As a part of reform programme in police a Sub Inspectors' examination was held in May and July, 1920 and the school was re opened in Febuary, 1922 [3] It was engaged in training men for employment in the literate staff of the police All cadets and serving police officers nominated for training were to go to the school for one year At the end of that time they were examined by a board including a judge of the High Court, both in law and in practical police work Successful candidates were marked down for promotion to higher rank The revised Finger Tip Impression Rules' framed and issued by the Government of India had been introduced in the State and some police officials were deputed to [illegible] ilitating [illegible] ated in [illegible] under the direct supervision of the Inspector General of Police

Officers intended for service as Station House Officers' including ex students of the Walter Nobles' School were sent for professional training to the Police school at Phillour in the Punjab or at Moradabad in the U P [4]

Along with the re-organisation of the ordinary police force the re-organisation of the 'Criminal Investigation Department' also took place The services of an experienced Deputy Superintendent' of the Punjab police were borrowed for two years and he was placed in charge of the department The Criminal Investigation Department' was organized into two branches On the criminal side, it assisted the 'District Police' in complicated cases, and cases having side ramifications, and co-ordinated the criminal work of

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1 [illegible] 4 P 78/9
2 [illegible]
3 [illegible] 22
4 [illegible] 82

the State On the special side it dealt with all subversive activities and cognate matters [1]

Owing to the adoption of effective measures, crimes decreased and the percentage of the recoveries and arrests of offenders became satisfactory. Each successive gang of dacoits, with its ringleaders, some of them being desparate and notorious characters were captured or arrested and brought to justice

The 'State Police' who were at one time armed with obsolete

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ammunition.

The need for more modern arms and equipment was still urgently felt and in October, 1924, two hundred single-loading rifles, and in November, 1925, another two hundred single-loading rifles (Short M L E , H V.) were supplied by the Government of India on payment for the better equipment of the police force.[2]

In view of the large increase in the population of the State owing to the opening of the Gang canal and the general change in the economic conditions of the people, further re-organisation of the Department was set in train in 1934 The services of a senior officer of the Indian Police Service, were borrowed from the Punjab Government and he was placed in charge of the re-organisation Substantial increase was made in the pay of all ranks with the result that finer type of constables and better and educated officers were enlisted Consequently there was a distinct improvement in police services

advances on easy rates was given to agricultural pursuits A promising experiment had been undertaken on the canal colony area, where one of the most notorious of these criminal tribes had been given land As a result of the strong and wholesome supervision exercised

1 'Four

2 Bikane

3 Bikane 455/466-Subject- Police Reorganisation,

over them certain classes living in the State altogether gave up their criminal propensities and became agriculturists [1]

The Bikaner Jail was well known for its improved good
High praise had been bestowed

industrial products particul
way to Europe and America

The
be regarded as an
index o
There was a fall
in the p
population (during
the per
which indicated that there had been a marked decline in commission of crimes

Reforms in the field of Legislation

The seeds of representative government were first sown in the State by non officials being invited to the administrative conference In September 1912 His Highness announced his intention of instituting a 'Representative Assembly' which was subsequently designated as the Legislative Assembly The announcement was made in a speech at the Jubilee Durbar' held in 1912 Making the declaration Maharaja Ganga Singh said It is my conviction that rulers and the ruled have an equal interest in the well-being of the State and, therefore as they prove themselves fit, the ruled have a right to have a progressive voice and share in the Government [2]

The Bikaner 'Representative Assembly' was inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja in person with all formality on the 10th November 1913 [3]

The powers granted to the Assembly were more liberal than those which were announced in 1912

As a matter of fact the Assembly started with 35 as against 20 to 30 members announced in September 1912 and was duly empowered to deal finally with legislative measures, subject to the usual safeguards

In September 1917 after a period of less than 4 years, further advance was made, when—

(a) The designation was changed from Representative Assembly to Legislative Assembly

(b) The elective element was increased by grant of right of election to all municipal towns with population of over

1 *'Four Decades of Progress in Bikaner State*, p 86

2 *His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji s Declaration during the Jubilee celebration, 1912*

3 *'Four Decades of progress in Bikaner'*, p 70

2 500 and the number of elected members increased from 10 to 15 or by 50% The total number was at the same time raised to 45 [1]

In 1921 these reforms were carried a stage further 'An Advisory Board of Zamindars', land holders and cultivators was created, and it was empowered to elect three representatives to the Legislative Assembly [2]

In 1925 the interests of agricultural classes were specially looked [illegible] members to head

In 1929, two 'Zamindar Boards' instead of one were instituted with power of electing one representative each for the Assembly while a local District Board which had been ordered to be established at Ganga Nagar, empowered to elect three representatives Thus the agricultural classes had five elected and two nominated seats in the Assembly [4]

The powers enjoyed by the Bikaner Legislative Assembly from its inception in 1913 could be compared favourably with those enjoyed by the Imperial Legislative Council up to the time of Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

The Indian Legislature though instituted in 1861 contained no real elective system until 1909, the Bikaner Legislative Assembly enjoyed this privilege from its very birth

Contrasted with an official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council' upto 1920 to 31 out of 45 members of the Bikaner Assembly, (about 69 per cent) of its total strength were non-officials

As regards the Budget the powers enjoyed by the Bikaner Legislative Assembly were the same as those enjoyed by the Imperial Legislative Council upto the time of Morely-Minto Reforms

In regard to legislation powers of moving resolutions and asking interpellations the powers enjoyed by the Bikaner Legislative Assembly were the same in effect as those enjoyed by the Imperial Legislative Council up to 1920 [5]

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1 *A brief sketch of His Highness the Maharaja s Administration of Bikaner State from 1898–99 to 1930 31 (R S A Bikaner)*

2 *Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha, Oo Cit part II p 561*

3 *Mahakama Khas Bikaner, Administrative notes Chapter III (R S A Bikaner)*

4 *'Four Decades of progress in Bikaner', p 72*

5 A *brief sketch of His Highness the Maharaja s Administration from 1898 99 to 1930 31 (R S A Bikan)*

The right of putting supplementary questions by the member who asked the original question was also granted from the beginning In the past years only one question was disallowed on the ground of its being inconsistent with public interests and that too related to a social practice in a sect professing a different religion [1]

Important legislation about social and other reforms was undertaken, such as 'prevention of Juvenile Smoking Municipalities, Co-operative Credit Societies, Prevention of Usury, Legal
igation and Drainage,
in Court of Wards,
y Primary Education
oted Sahukars' Relief,
tration of Benevolent
and Trade District
Boards, etc' [2]

In his speech in the Legislative Assembly held on the 20th January, 1928, His Highness announced that in revising the constitution former provisions would be abrogated and that all legislation would be enacted through the Assembly

Local self government is generally considered to be the
nment Keeping this
Maharaja recognised
He, therefore, took in
municipalities, and
t town was provided
with a municipal board

There were 18 municipalities in the State In 1917, reforms were sanctioned conferring greater autonomy and powers and increasing the number of non-official members The municipalities had practically independent control over their finances and had been authorised to raise the necessary funds by local taxation and were made self-supporting Further to facilitate municipal administration a 'Municipal Act' was passed in July 1923 The elective system was in the first instance introduced in municipalities of Bikaner, Sardar Sahar, Ratangarh, Sujangarh, and Churu, in 1925, it was further extended to the municipalities of Rani, Rajgarh, Nohar, Bhadra, Suratgarh, Dungargarh and Hanumangarh [3]

The powers of the 'Municipal Board' were further enhanced in 1928, [illegible]
enginee

1 'Fou [illegible] 73
2 *A brief sketch of His Highness the Maharaja's Administration from 1898-99 to 1930-31 (R S A Bikaner)*
3 *'Four Decades of progress in Bikaner', p 76*
4 *A brief sketch of the salient features of His Highness the Maharaja's Administration of Bikaner State from 1898-99 to 1930-31*

In spite of natural drawbacks, much had been done gradually to improve the sanitation of the city. A whole-time health officer, a sanitary superintendent and chemical analyser, and an assistant engineer were appointed. It was also decided to construct a septic tank and undertake the paving of the principal streets to facilitate proper drainage. After the work of paving streets was done, motor lorries were purchased for the removal of sewage water. The sanitary establishment was also increased considerably. For some of the district towns drainage schemes were also taken in hand.

'The Hardinge Municipal Hall' had been constructed for the municipal offices at the capital. Similar Muncipal Halls were built in some of the District towns as well.

Some of the Municipalities enforced the measure of compulsory primary education within their limits.

The village panchayats (Councils) had been invested with specified civil and criminal powers as well as with elementary executive duties since 1928.[1] Thus a valuable foundation of local self government was laid and the masses were trained in elementary problems of rural reconstruction. A further step in the educational process was the action, taken under the 'District Board Act', which trained the rural population throughout a wider area in the management of affairs.

A 'District Board' was established for the Ganganagar District [illegible] ated, [illegible] The [illegible] ities [illegible] ages. A scheme of charitable rural dispensaries was executed. A travelling veterinary surgeon had also been appointed by the Board to safeguard the health of cattle and other live stock. The Board also used to finance the annual cattle fair at Ganganagar.[3]

The 'Zamidars' Boards' were constituted so that the government might be in closer touch with the needs and aspirations of the cultivating classes. The members used to act as representatives and spokesmen of the people of their 'Ilaqas' in all matters pertaining to public welfare, with a sense of loyalty to the Maharaja and to the State.

The Maharaja also announced certain reforms in the Legislative Assembly in 1927,[2] at the time of golden jubilee of his rule but they were not implemented till 1942. It was the time when the proposed scheme of 'Indian Federation' which was prepared under the Act of 1935, diverted the attention of the Maharaja towards the constitutional settlement in the whole country.

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1 *Bikaner state village panchayat Act, 1928, No III*

2 *'Four Decades of progress in Bikaner', P 77*

3 *Administrative Report Bikaner State, 1939-40, 1940-41, 1941-42, p 75*

Thus it can be concluded that the picture of the Bikaner state administration, before Maharaja Ganga Singh assumed the reigns of government, was quite gloomy The revenue of the State was to the tune of a bare 20 lacs There were neither roads nor railways Canal irrigation was unknown The peasantry depended on a precarious rainfall and lived under the perpetual menace of famine as well as scarcity There was no modern code of law or proper judicial administration A recalcitrant nobility, unbending in its conservatism, defied the authority of the State [illegible] in its organisation [illegible] state counted for [illegible] de the borders of Rajputana

[illegible] Acknowle- [illegible] of Bikaner [illegible] the general recognition A modern administration [illegible] after the welfare and prosperity of the State Nearly 1,000 square [illegible] of land had been recovered from the grip of the desert and changed [illegible] the pleasant gardens [illegible] ance of law [illegible] al services, [illegible] which the [illegible] had been [illegible] and Municipal and Local Boards A well knit and efficient system of railways, 800 miles in length, connected every part of the State with the capital

These remarkable results were achieved mainly through the initiative and activities of the Maharaja himself whose name is writ large on the heart of every citizen of the erstwhile state of Bikaner

7

CONCLUSIONS

A survey of the administrative reorientation, attempted in the foregoing chapters, mitigates the general belief characterizing the administration of these states as backward. At the same, time, it brings home the conviction that the impact of British India in shaping their administrative framework had in no case been inconsiderable.

The chronological limits of the investigation synchronise with a period when far reaching and important reforms in various branches of administration were being introduced It was only during this period that the entire machinery from the secretariat level to the [illegible]

made to corelate the pattern of taxation with that of expenditure, budgets were balanced and administrative efficiency was ensured [illegible] nds [illegible] eing [illegible] of [illegible] The [illegible]

the development of their resources and promotion of the welfare of their people.

Though these states were not treated as isolated alien units, no formal relations of a political nature were permitted to be established between the rulers of Indian states. Even social relations, such as courtesy visits, were looked upon with dis-favour The length, to which this theory was carried, may be judged from the fact that the permission of political officers was considered necessary for the ruler of one state to go on a social visit to another; a strict watch was kept over princely Durbars and gatherings and detailed reports used to be made to the Government of India with regard to the

1. K.M. Panikkar, Op. Cit., p 128–26.

mutual visits, of these princes [1] Naturally, therefore, the princes failed to develop any media for mutual consultation and no consultative bodies could be set up for a considerable length of time. Such a policy fostered among the people regionalism which gradually became the bane of public life in Rajasthan

Even the idea of imperial co-operation and close association of the Government of India with the princely states could gather momentum only after Lord Hardinge had made a sustained effort to set up a machinery for securing intimate co operation between the two Indias The rulers too recognised that conditions in British India were changing fast and that the emergence of new ideas [illegible]

[illegible] efficiency. They spared no pains in training their subordinate officers

Again, this was the time when the rulers of the Indian states began to think in terms of securing for these princely states a proper place in the polity of India. The Maharaja of Bikaner said

"India is developing most rapidly and we are anxious that our states should not be left behind We are so obsessed by the crowded issuses of the day that it is difficult to wrest our gaze free and look to the future, but if we do so, we shall understand that the native states, like all other parts of the world, cannot stand at gaze".[2]

It was essentially an age of transition when changes of vast [illegible]

[illegible] could send the boasting rulers of Rajasthan scurrying in all directions. Even a whisper from the residency was considered a thunder [illegible] slow degrees [illegible] became sub- [illegible] ilers were not [illegible] eign but only to govern, they did not ascend 'thrones' but only acceded to gaddies, their troops were not armies but only forces, their governments were not to be styled as such but only as 'Durbars'. Even, at times, the colour of the liveries was objected to

The predominant position of the Resident can be visualised from the letter which Major Erskine, the then Resident of Jodhpur

1. *K M. Panikkar, Op. Cit, p. 139*
2. *Maharaja of Bikaner's address in the Chamber of Princes*

state, wrote to A G G against Maharaja Sirdar Singh, who was subsequently deprived of ruling powers temporarily

"The Maharaja be informed in clearest terms that Maharaja shall have to work with Pandit Sukhdeo (who was the Senior member of the Council and was in good books of the Resident) If he is obstinate and declines to, then he must stand on one side for a year or two He must be made to realise that he is Chief still-in making on his trial To make the way easier for him, the undesirables must be removed The Maharaja must be made to understand that the only British Officer in Jodhpur to whom he must look for advice is the Resident "[1]

Even after Maharaja Man Singh (Jaipur) and Maharaja Ummed Singh (Jodhpur) had assumed full governing powers the Resident continued to play a vital role in administration particularly in the sphere of reorienting the old traditional model The remodelling of the Jaipur state administration had been accomplished by and large during the period of minority It began with R I R Glancy's initiative and was brought to com pletion by B G Glancy, who gave a finishing touch to the commendable work done during the minority administration, which ended on 14th March 1931 [2]

Similarly the Resident [illegible] at Jodhpur [illegible] exer[illegible] a very [illegible]

of the Government

In both these states British officials, who had been more loyal to the Resident than to the Maharaja, played a vital role in the remodelling of administration and laying the foundation of a liberal and progressive policy

In Bikaner, however, it was Maharaja Ganga Singh and not the Resident, who visualised at the very outset that the reorientation and liberalization of government policies could not be achieved through an antiquated system and an all out effort was made by him to organize an efficient secretariat under proper control He also prepared a modest scheme to promote further efficiency and expeditious disposal of business The Political Agent had, however, been of the view that these reforms and innovations being premature [illegible]

1 *K D Erskine, Resident, Jodhpur to A G G , 6th October, 1902*

2 *Jain and Jain, Op Cit , Chapter IV p 5*

3 *K M Panikkar, Op Cit p 73*

In all these states the Maharaja by virtue of his being the ruler of the State, was the fountain head of authority and power

In Jaipur, Maharaja Madho Singh, who ruled till 7th September 1922, insisted that all important cases should invariably be referred to him He purposely kept the Council a weak and subservient advisory body But in the absence of a modern outlook for reforms he remained mostly inactive and never bothered to introduce progressive reforms[2]

In Jodhpur, Maharaja Sardar Singh created, within six months of Sir Pratap's departure, conditions, which annoyed the British His extravagance and mismanagement of state finances forced the British to intervene and induce the Maharaja to leave Jodhpur for Pachmeri on ground of illness It virtually deprived him of his ruling [illegible]

[illegible] sphere of reforms [illegible] revitalize the State [illegible] It was left to Major [illegible] and Col Jennings, the then Residents and Sir Pratap the Regent of Jodhpur, to strive after administrative reorientation during the period of Maharaja Ummed Singh's minority'[5]

In Bikaner, Maharaja Dungar Singh had, no doubt made a beginning towards the setting up of a good government but the remarkable development which took place in the 20th century, had mainly been the [illegible] noted for dash, drive [illegible] Bikaner could thrive only [illegible] environment [illegible]

[illegible] and Prime Minister[6]

Bikaner, unlike Jaipur and Jodhpur had been immensely benefitted by a long and uninterrupted rule of Maharaja Ganga Singh, who was well known for his administrative ability and political sagacity throughout princely India

1 [illegible] Tiwari, Education Minister Jaipur

2 [illegible]

3 [illegible] Grievances, Political [illegible] Annexure 'C'

4 *Jodhpur State Administration Hakikat Bahi No* [illegible] *p* 36[illegible]

5 *K M Panikkar, Op Cit, p* 71

After the termination of their minority, Maharaja Man Singh of Jaipur and Maharaja Ummed Singh of Jodhpur too made significant contribution to the introduction of administrative and constitutional reforms, of course with the help of their dewans and prime ministers

Maharaja Ummed Singh contributed in person to the welfare activities of the State As soon as he assumed powers, he decided to improve the services of the State and their lot and subsequently affected the revison of their salaries on a generous scale by introducing time scale rates of pay and provident fund facilities for superior services with a scale of retiring gratuities for the inferior ones [1]

Thus, while the ruler of Bikaner started of his own making significant reforms from the beginning of the 20th century, his counterparts in Jodhpur and Jaipur could do so much later in the early thirties with aid and assistance

'Administrative Reforms in these States varied in nature, scope and extent However, all of them developed fairly modern administrative institutions and were far ahead in modernity in comparison with the rest of the states of Rajputana

The improvement in higher administration of Jaipur resulted in the re constitution of the State Council and of Mahakama Khas with proper distribution of work in 'Seegas' leading to the abolition of dual government in 1925 [2]

In Bikaner a beginning towards Secretariat reorganization took place in the beginning of the century [3]

In Jodhpur, the higher administration was entrusted to a Council under the Musahib Ala who was replaced by a senior member as early as 1902 It also set up, at the same time, a consultative Council [4]

However reforms in the services higher as well as lower, were effectively introduced during the reign of Maharaja Ummed Singh alone

In the field of financial administration the introduction of the new system of accounts, control and audit was achieved in Jaipur during the minority administration A system of 'Annual Budget' on modern lines since 1923 together with that of pre audit and post audit was introduced [5] In Jodhpur, though the audit

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1 *Jodhpur State Administration Report File, dated, 12 6 31*

2 *Jain and Jain Op Cit , Chapter IV p 4*

3 *'Four Decades of Progress in Bikaner' p 63*

4 *Jodhpur State Administration, Haqikat* Bahi *No 38, p 326*

5 *Jain & Jain, Op Cit Chapter IV, p 5*

system was reorganised in January 1927, it came into practice with effect from 1928–29 [1]

In Bikaner, the reforms, pertaining to audit and budget, were not organised on the same lines as those in Jaipur and Jodhpur Maharaja Ganga Singh was interested to have discretion and initiative in financial matters limited to himself He, therefore, decided, as early as 1902 to separate the privy purse from the general budget of the state and strict rules were laid down by him to regulate expenditure through a proper system of budget control [2]

In the sphere of revenue administration, however, Bikaner stole a march over the other two states Even during the life time of Maharaja Ganga Singh, the State's revenue rose from 16 lacs of rupees to more than one crore Under G D Rudkin, the then Revenue Commissioner, a general revision of the settlement took place At the initiative of Maharaja Ganga Singh, a Revenue Board was also set up in 1910–11 [3]

In Jaipur the system of land revenue was reorganized through the efforts of E R K Blenkinsop who was appointed Settlement Commissioner He conducted the survey for settlement operations by 1916, which promoted gradual introduction of 'ryotwari, cash rent form of settlement [4]

In Jodhpur, the Land Revenue Department was placed under a Commissioner, assisted by five assistant commissioners, each in charge of a group of 'Parganas' or districts [5]

The Jodhpur state concentrated its energies more on the from Railways which constituted As a result of the development of well connected with almost all the important trade zones around it and the entire goods traffic from Upper India to the western parts began to be routed through it The total length of the Jodhpur Railway by 1940 rose to 800 miles This, however, did not include those sections, which though worked and supervised by the Jodhdur Railway, were situated outside Marwar [6]

By 1916 the cove ... nore in ... Jhun-

The Bikaner state, like Jodhpur laid an equally forceful ... in fact, through

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... No 13, General Head 1923

5 J S A, Haqikat Bahi, No 39 p 272

6 A R J, 1945–46, p 147

7 Jain and Jain, Op Cit, Chapter IV, p 6

the development of railways and irrigational facilities that maharaja Ganga Singh could transform an impoverished exchequer into a prosperous one Under him, the mileage covered by the Bikaner State Railway was extended from 87 to 800 miles This phenomenal rise in mileage enabled Bikaner to claim even a larger mileage per square mile than Jodhpur [1] With the opening of the Gang Canal, the financial resources of the State were, further, augmented through revenue receipts accruing out of Abiana, which began to be collected from the irrigated zones of Ganga Nagar Division

During the period under review, the character of all these . emphasis now states began to of police states

The growth of education in Jaipur was not only broad-based but also at the same time of a superior type In addition to a member of primary and secondary schools an Intermediate College had been founded in Jaipur as early as 1844 It was raised to degree standard in 1882, and during the minority of Maharaja Man Singh it became a postgraduate college It was in 1927 28, that the Sanskrit College was raised to a higher status with Shashtri and Acharya classes attached to it [4]

Similarly with a view to relieving and alleviating the distress of sufferers and the sick, a hospital had been started at the capital with a number of dispensaries at the headquarters of all important centres The hospital set up in the reign of Maharaja Madho Singh, was lateron equipped well. The proposal for the opening of a medical college at Jaipur was mooted in early twenties, though it could attain maturity only towards the end of the late forties

The opening of the Jaswant College in 1893, marked the emergence of an educational policy in Marwar Under Maharaja Ummed Singh, this college gradually became a full-fledged degree college of Science and Commerce [3] In addition to a number of secondary schools, and teachers training institutes, a separate high school was started at Chopasni for the children of Jagirdars

It was mainly because of these educational facilities the people, living in these areas, acquired not only a touch of sophisticated liberalism but also, a wider outlook and more advanced attitude towards the problem of society and public administration [4]

1 *K M Panikkar, Op Cit, p 284*
2 *Jaipur Album, 'Subjet-Education', Ch VII*
3 *J S A, Haqikat Bahi No 33, p 464*
4 *Interview with Shri S P Singh Bhandari, Former Secretary, Education and Medical Health and at present Development Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur*

Bikaner was comparatively less advanced in the field of education Bikaner began to take strides in the field of educational reconstruction only after 1904 and, even thereafter, the administration felt interested only in putting up a show of educating the masses ... t to put education on a broader ... g interested only in influencing ... put an excellent show of his ... tivities at the capital ... th the most developed ... ployment of talented ... The construction of a systematic Records Office, the opening of a Museum and a Library at the Centre seemed to have given a fillip to the cause of education but the far flung rural areas remained absolutely ignored [2]

Reorientation of judicial administration was initiated in Jaipur as early as 1839 by Major Thorsy during the reign of Maharaja Ram Singh, though the machinery meant for the administration of justice was given an appropriate shape only after 1924 In their constitution, character and jurisdictional sphere the various courts set up prior to 1924, resembled those which had been set up long back towards the early seventies of the past century, in the non regulation provinces of British India

After 1924, greater emphasis was laid on the reorganization of Judicial Courts Many acts were passed for putting the judicial ... ent of a Chief ... which formerly ... s transferred to it, an authority competent in all respects to administer justice properly [3]

A beginning towards the separation of Judiciary from the Executive was made in June 1925 when the 'Nazims', 'Tehsildars' and 'Naib Nazims' ceased to exercise Civil Jurisdiction which was transferred to the newly created Civil Courts in each district The Nazims and 'Faujdars' now exercised powers similar to those of the District Magistrates in the provinces of British India.[4] In 1936, Naib Nazims were authorised to look after criminal work. The post of a Legal Rememberancer was created in 1938 At the same time the Chief Court was designated as the High Court

In Marwar, a beginning in this direction was initiated towards the end of the 19th century Between 1885, and 1887, some Legislative

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1 *Administrative Report, Bikaner State, 1927–28, p 66*

2 *Interview with Shri A R. Khadgawat, Director, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner*

3 *Note on the proposed re-organisation of the Judicial Administration, Jaipur State, dated, 12 12 1924*

4 *Jaipur State Secretariat File, subject, 'Constitutionalism and Administrative Reforms in Jaipur, 1924–25*

enactments, based on British Indian pattern, were made and courts were set up. The Hakims in the districts and the Kotwal in the city of Jodhpur used to try Civil as well as Criminal cases.[1] The mediaeval pattern of Judicial organisation continued in Jodhpur state till 1912-13 when further reorganisation of the Judiciary took place and a Chief Court was set up. Judiciary now started working more independent of the Executive. To improve the standard of the Bar, the Chief Court initiated an examination for Vakils and the profession was graded in two classes Ist and 2nd class.

Further Judicial reorganisation took place in August, 1924, when the Chief Court was relieved of the original work, and 'Sessions and District Courts', were established on the British Indian model, the powers of the Judicial Superintendent and Naib Hakims were increased, 'Honorary Courts' came into being and the Court of Sardars was abolished.

The reorganisation of Hawala Courts, accompanied by the creation of Separate Revenue Courts for deciding land revenue cases, provided ample relief to the people.[2]

In 1932-33 rules were framed for the Bar and in 1936, 'Small Cause Court' as well as the office of the 'Legal Remembrancer' was created. The publication of the 'Law Reports' also became a regular feature from 1937. Thus the Judicial administration in Jodhpur was considerably modernised by the end of thirties.

Like the Jodhpur state the Judicial system of Bikaner, till the minority of Maharaja Ganga Singh, was on mediaeval lines. The enthusiasm of Maharaja Ganga Singh led him to institute a system which looked far in advance of the system prevalent in other states of Rajputana. He established a Chief Court in Bikaner as early as 1910 which had no parallel at that time anywhere else in Rajputana.[3]

A further step was taken in 1922 when the Maharaja esta
r The Chief Justice
and precedence with
ver, in civil matters
iade to the 'Judicial
criminal matters, the

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1 *Interview with Hon'ble Justice, I N Modi, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur*

2. *V N Reu, Op Cit, Part II, P 621*

3 *(a) Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha, Op Cit, Part II, P 522*

(b) Report on the Administration of Bikaner for 1910-11 Chap II, p 29

penalty of death and imprisonment for a period of more than 10 years could be imposed only with the approval of the Maharaja [1]

For attempting a separation between the judiciary and the Executive further reforms were introduced in 1927 28, when Revenue Officers were relieved of their civil and criminal powers and separate 'Courts of Munsiffs' were established at some places [2] The year 1931 saw the promulgation of a Legal Practitioners Act which improved the quality of bar [3]

On November 1, 1940 the Judiciary was further reorganised when district magistrates were relieved of the entire criminal appellate work and their criminal powers remained confined to the hearing of [illegible] The institution of 'Honorary [illegible] the State and the extension [illegible] of assessors provided further relief to the accused in criminal cases [4]

A comparative assessment of the three premier states shows that the Jaipur state under its wise ruler Maharaja Ram Singh was the pioneer in introducing reforms but during the reign of his inactive successor Maharaja Madho Singh the standards of judicial administration declined The proceedings of the courts again became dilatory and decisions were frequently reversed or modified The persons who mostly occupied the high offices in judiciary were Jagirdars Thus the judiciary could not escape the excessive influence of the executive Pandit Sheetla Prasad Bajpai, who took over as Law Minister cum Chief Justice of Chief Court at Jaipur in 1924 succeeded in restoring the lost reputation of the judiciary The Bench and the Bar were continuously improved Since then the law courts always remained independent and the executive seldom influenced them [5]

At Jodhpur, judiciary had a healthy development where the reforms were imitated from Jaipur by Sir Pratap The services of competent judges lent by the Government of India, contributed a lot in building up the moral of judiciary The sense of honesty and integrity was recognised to such an extent that in 1928-29, a Hakim of

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1 (a) *House of Bikaner (Compiled under the orders of the Government of Bikaner) Subject 'Progressive Administration'*

(b) *Gaurishanker Hirachand Ojha, Op Cit, Part II P 562*

2 *Notification issued by Prime Minister s Office, Bikaner State, dated 13th July, 1929*

3 *Four Decades of progress in Bikaner, p 80*

4 *Bikaner State, Prime Minister's Office, Notification dated 25th September, 1940*

5 *Interview with Hon'ble Justice D M Bhandari, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur*

Sanchore was prosecuted for accepting bribe [1] The policy of non-interference in the courtwork received the appreciation of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya as early as 1920 when during the course of conversation with a judge of Jodhpur state, he said, "your state is like an oasis in the desert" [2]

The creation of Regencies in Jodhpur in which British Officers played an important role also contributed to the independence of judiciary There are instances when cases were decided against the wishes of the Maharaja and the Maharani Thus in Jaipur and Jodhpur states, judicial administration achieved heights which could easily be compared with those of any other leading princely state of India

In contrast, from the point of view of external appearance the judicial institutions at Bikaner, where a High Court of Judicature was set up in 1922,[3] were far ahead of the times and without parallel in other Rajputana states, but they were hollow from inside The powerful Maharaja, who was fond of concentrating power in his own hands, interfered even with the decisions of judicial Courts Inspite of his loud speeches for reforms, he was amenable to influences This often led to the tempering of the impartiality of judiciary

[illegible]

of Jodhpur and Bikaner

In Jaipur it was felt soon after the death of Maharaja Ram Singh that the Police was incapable of meeting the demands of the times As a consequence thereof the Paramount Power began to insist upon a revitalization of the Jaipur Police and prevailed upon the Maharaja to introduce a series of reforms in accordance with the suggestions of Lt Col Pintey in 1906 [4]

In Jodhpur, most of the reforms and improvements were made by Colonel Powlett who took great pains in suppression of crime He organised the Police force in Marwar in 1885 and introduced the system of regular registration and detection of crime [5]

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1. *Interview with Hon'ble Justice, I N Modi, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur*
2. *Interview with Justice, Ranjeet Mal Mehta, Retired puisne, Jodhpur State*
3. (a) *House of Bikaner (Compiled under the orders of the Government of Bikaner) Subject—'Progressive Administration'*

   (b) *G H Ojha, Op Cit, part II, P 562*
4. *Jaipur State, Administration Report for 1906-07*
5. *A Note on "Reorganisation of the Police-Force in Marwar" (R S A. Bikaner)*

In Bikaner, Maharaja Dungar Singh set up a rudimentary type of police organisation and made a preliminary effort to maintain law and order

It was the detection of red [illegible]

arrangements

The Jaipur state police which had been set up by Maharaja [illegible] d of reforms There was no Police [illegible] and working of the department was [illegible] Prior to minority administration, Police Officers were appointed partly on the basis of their heredity and partly through nepotism and at times, the initial recruitment could be effected even through purchase Even minors and illiterates used to be posted as Deputy Superintendents, Thanedars and Patrols There was no system of remands People were arrested and kept in police custody for months together To mend the situation, Mr Coventry was asked to prepare a scheme of police reorganisation which was implemented in the year 1925 [1] In 1928 a Police Training School was started, a manual emerged in 1935, and the police force was further reorganised in 1936 Consequently the inefficiency and corruption rampant at one time was reduced to some extent

In Jodhpur police duties used to be performed by the military force of the State As a result, the efficiency of the Police could no longer be maintained and the years from 1891 to 1903 were marked by a considerable increase of crime [2] With a view to improving the law and order situation, the services of Sardar Shamsher Singh of the Punjab Police were obtained on loan He reorganised the State Police, abolished the 'Assami' system and incorporated the feudal militia in the State Police towards the close of 1907-08 [3]

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1 *Letter of Governor General to A G G, on 23 2 1906*

2 (a) *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, for the year 1922 26*

(b) *Confidential D O No 124 from A G G, to Political Secretary, Government of India, dated 7th November, 1927.*

3 (a) *Jodhpur State Residency Files Office Note dated 28th July, 1905, by Major W Stratton Resident W R S*

(b) *Letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, No 798, March 1908*

In 1915, a further reorganization of the Marwar Police took place under the supervision of Mr Cocks who proposed, an increase in the number of officers, redistribution of Thanas and Chowkies, and revision of pay scales His successor M R Kothawala concerted measures for the extermination of outlawry He established Police [illegible] Special [illegible] coits [illegible] were [illegible] was appointed, provident fund scheme was introduced, a refresher course was opened and a police emergency fund was established These reforms raised the efficiency of the organisation and led to the suppression of crime, arrest of dacoits and the improvement of the law and order situation in Marwar [1]

In Bikaner also, there existed many gangs of dacoits, who could neither be arrested nor brought to justice The reforms introduced by Maharaja Dungar Singh, could provide the State with only a rudimentary type of Police force and it was only at the hands of Maharaja Gangasingh that effective measures were adopted, crimes suppressed, and recoveries affected [2] Efforts were also made to train suitable local men by opening a Police Training School' in 1903 [3]

He improved the prospects of investigating officers and increased the strength and pay of the police personnel In 1912 and 1916 the grades were further revised so as to improve the standard of efficiency in the department The Criminal Investigation Department too was put on a proper level in 1925-26

The State Police, which had at one time been armed with obsolete weapons and had been at a great disadvantage, was provided with four hundred single-loading rifles by the Government of India [4]

After the opening of the Gangcanal and the large influx of population in the State, a further reorganisation of the department had to be taken up in 1934 All recruits began to be put through a course of training in the police lines at Bikaner and Ganganagar and selected officers were sent to the Finger Print Bureau at Ajmer [5]

The most remarkable achievement for improving the law and order situation was effected through the allotment of land in the canal colony area to some of the most notorious criminal tribes As a result, certain classes living in the State altogether gave up their criminal propensities and settled down as agriculturists [6]

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1 *Kishanpuri, Op Cit , pp 218–219*
2 *Four Decades of Progress in Bikaner, p 82*
3 [illegible] *8–79*
4 [illegible]
5 [illegible] *455/466 Subject, 'Police Organisation*
6 *Four Decades of progress in Bikaner, p 86*

Thus, there was a marked improvement in the police administration in all the three states If there was a difference it was only a difference of time There had no doubt been a marked decline in crime

As regards jails the conditions, under which prisoners lived, underwent a substantial amelioration between 1901 and 1940 In all the three states new jails were constructed, better sanitary conditions were provided and rules for remission and release underwent change Everywhere the prisoners were kept busy in certain useful industries which attracted a good market The impact of British administration led to the introduction of liberal reforms in jail [1]

Despite the various attempts made in these states the administration of Police and Jails remained far from being efficient Murders and robberies could be committed with a large measure of impunity There was no proper co ordination between the Police and the Judicial Magistrates This often led to friction and delay in the discharge of work Jails were crowded beyond capacity The insecurity of jails led to cruel precautions against escapes of prisoners [2]

In all the states of Rajputana the ruler was considered to be the fountain head of honour and authority Even under the protecting care of the Briti h political authority continued to be derived from him The gradual widening of the legislative activity along with the impact of British India made these rulers feel the imperative necessity of providing their government with a statutory basis for large scale legislation Though some of the rulers had been keen only to delay or even avoid the introduction of constitutional reforms the Maharaja of Bikaner had set up a Legislative Assembly even before 1919 The steps taken up by the other two states also appeared to be far in advance of the steps taken up elsewhere in Indian India Bikaner was the only state in Rajputana where non off

atrve conference as early as
emerged in 1913 [1] In Sep
had announced his intention
embly which was designated

as the Legislative As embly [2] Subsequently the strength of the elective element was increased by the reforms scheme of 1917 and 1937

In Jaipur, a small legislative committee was formed in 1923 to make recommendations with regard to the then existing laws of the State [3] In 1932, the Maharaja of Jaipur asked the resident about

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1 (i) *Four Decades of progress in Bikaner State* p 86
(ii) *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State* (R S A Bikaner)

2 *Interview with Hon ble Justice D M Bhandari, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur*

3 *Bikaner State Administrative Report File No 1563 of 1906 to 1910*

Thus the foundation of Local Self Government was laid and to some extent, it trained the masses in the elementary problems of rural government and reconstitution

The growth of political consciousness in British India had led to the introduction of constitutional reforms and at long last the Government of India Act of 1935 was passed which envisaged a federal constitution for India Indian states were not allowed to remain as isolated spectators They were also invited to join the rest of the country There was a constant demand for reforms in the states of Rajputana as well Sir Donald Field, the Chief Minister, Jodhpur, correctly read the writing on the wall as would appear from the following note —

"I have considerable respect and sentimental feelings for the ancient order both in the country and elsewhere At the same time I can not bring myself to disregard the futility and danger of ignoring or resisting a mass movement, such as demand of the masses for a share in their own government In other words, if we try to defend the last tory trench, we are threatened with disaster and, in other words again what may be considered now as a boon and blessing may later be wrested from us with curses and great loss of prestige to the governing body *The writing on the wall is plain, shall* we be wise to continue to ignore it ' [1]

[illegible] there existed a feeling both [illegible] were not mature enough for [illegible] ates, only Advisory Boards [illegible] with problems of administration to a larger extent and affording them opportunities of receiving training in the working of democratic institutions [2]

In Jaipur, District Advisory Boards were established only a few months before the setting up of a Central Advisory Board[3] with a [illegible] nd providing [illegible] with matters [illegible] the Minister [illegible] e representing [illegible] make suggestions on matters relating to education, sanitation and other anciliary matters

The Central Advisory Board came into existence towards the end of the year 1939 [4] It consisted of forty eight members, out

1 *File No. 5/13, Vol I Miscellaneous Government of Jodhpur, p 4*
2 *(a) Administrative Report, Jodhpur State, 1939-40 p 115*
(b) File No Miscellaneous, Advisory Boards and Panchayats, Jodhpur
3 *File Advisory Board, Mahakama Khas, Jaipur State (1938-43).*
4 *Council of State Notification No 52, Prime Minister's Office, Jaipur State*

of whom thirty five were to be non-officials Subjects on which recommendations could be made by the Board to the Government, were laid down by rules and its scope in this respect was much wider than that of the District Advisory Boards [1] The Chairman was appointed by the Government. The term of office both in respect of the District Advisory Boards and the Central Advisory Board was four years

In Jodhpur, a scheme for the establishment of Central and 'Hakumat' District Advisory Boards was introduced by Sir Donald on February 22, 1939 The Central Advisory Board was to consist of 42 members, 32 non-officials and 12 officials and each of the District Advisory Boards of ten members, three officials and seven non officials [2] The Advisory Boards advised the Government in different spheres of economic, social and cultural aspects as well as matters relating to local bodies In Jodhpur, the Central Advisory Board could not continue to work for a longer period because of the attitude adopted by the Marwar Lok Parishad towards it. It began to agitate for the setting up of responsible government Therefore, the Board was dissolved in August 1940 The Marwar Lok Parishad was also declared an unlawful association and a political deadlock was created [3]

Thus in Jaipur as well as Jodhpur the principle of popular
the working of local
r, be taken to set up
and facilitate there
ss of law making at
any stage whatsoever

In Bikaner, a Legislative Assembly was instituted as early as 1913 Four years later further steps were taken towards liberalisation Subsequently, 'Zamindar Boards' were created in 1929 The purpose of these Boards was to enable the Government to come in closer touch with the cultivating classes Above all the year 1937 witnessed the announcement of additional reforms which were implemented in 1942[4]

Thus it can be concluded that the administrative framework of all these states was reoriented during the period 1901 to 1940

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1 (a)
(b)
(c) 43).

2 (a) *Administrative Report Jodhpur State, 1939-40, p 115*
(b) *File No 4/10 Miscellaneous, Advisory Boards and Panchayats, Jodhpur.*

3 *The Government of Jodhpur Gazette, 1940-41, p 99*

4 *Four Decades of Progress in Bikaner', p 72*

This process of reorientation covered a number of stages each one of which synchronized with the epoch-making changes in British India [1]

A number of actors contributed to bring about these reforms and renovations The impact of the British Paramountcy, the presence of competent Residents, the growth of the National Move- [illegible] introduced.

Further, we should not forget that the rulers had their own limitations They were not free agents Democracy suited the convenience neither of their masters nor of the feudal elements who surrounded them They had a natural desire not to abdicate power and give up dynastic interests Therefore, democratisation of the representative institutions could not proceed at the pace expected for by the people Nevertheless the reorientation and renovation of the administrative machinery within this short span of forty years merits approbation

1 *Interview with Dr M S Mehta, Ex-Prime Minister, erstwhile State of Banswara and former Vice-Chancellor, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur*

APPENDIX I

Revised Constitution of the Higher Administration of the Jaipur State after the termination of the Minority Administration

His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur having been invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 14th of March, 1931 has signified his pleasure in regard to the future administration of the Jaipur State

2 His Highness has been pleased to decide that the administration of the State shall be conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a Council of Administration which was responsible for the administration of the State during the Minority of His Highness being converted into His Highness the Maharaja's Executive Council

3 The Council shall continue to be called the 'Council of, State' the Vernacular name being as at present the 'Mahakma Khas

4 The Council shall, until further orders consist of His Highness the Maharaja who will be the president, and seven ordinary Members holding the portfolios of —

(i) Foreign and Home,
(ii) Finance,
(iii) Revenue,
(iv) Judicial
(v) Public Works and trade,
(vi) Military,
(vii) Education

5 The following departments shall for the present, be in the personal charge of His Highness and shall be called 'His Highness' Reserved Departments —

(i) Police,
(ii) Kapardwara,
(iii) Shikar Khana,
(iv) Atish,
(v) Rambagh Palace,
(vi) Guest House,
(vii) Khasa Camels

6 The ...

... sanctioned by the Government of India in September 1925,

(b) all the powers set forth in Schedule I ibid, with the following two exceptions, which were reserved to the Resident at Jaipur by the Government of India under the revised constitution of the Minority Administration sanctioned in September 1925 —
(i) Tiger Shooting,
(ii) New investments or re-investments of State funds and treasures

Orders in respect to (i) will be passed by His Highness personally and in regard to (ii) by His Highness in consultation with the Finance Member

7 The Council shall be competent to pass orders in all matters subject to the proviso in rule 28 (2) infra An application for review of any order passed by the council shall lie to His Highness in Council, such application shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules applicable to application for review

8 *The office of president, Council of administration having* been abolished all the powers exercised by the President of that Council during the Minority of His Highness, viz

(a) Those specified in Schedule II of the revised constitution of the Minority Administration sanctioned by the Government of India in September 1925,

(b) Those detailed in the revised Schedule of powers sanctioned in February, 1931,

(c) Those not specifically provided for in the constitution of the Minority Administration but exercised by the president by usage and practice

Shall be exercised by His Highness the Maharaja His Highness will accordingly

(a) determine the time and place of the meeting of the Council,

(b) pass such orders as he may deem fit regarding the distribution of work in the Council and the allocation of portfolios,

(c) take such action in any emergent case as he may deem fit without reference to Council,

(d) exercise general control over the finances of the State,

(e) pass orders, as occasion may require, regarding correspondence with the Residency Such correspondence shall as at present be conducted by the Foreign & Home Member, who will refer to His Highness, through his [illegible]

prior perusal

9 The allotment of portfolios shall until further orders, remain as laid down in Appendix I

10 Each Member of the Council shall as hereto fore be in sole charge of such departments of the administration as are allocated to his portfolio

11 The Revenue and Military Sighas consisting of two S gha Member presided over by the Member in Charge of the
r ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' urther orders The
entitled to a seat
partments shall be
despatched d rectly by the Member of the Council concerned The work in His Highness Reserved Departments shall be disposed of by His Highness State Secretary assisted by Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrole as an Honorary Sigha Member for Kapardwara Atish Rambagh Palace Guest House and Khasa camels

12 The Council shall as at present ordinarily meet once a week at such place and time as may be convenient to His Highness In the absence of His Highness the Senior Member of Council will preside over Council meetings

13 Five Members or four members in addition to His Highness the president of the Council will form a Quorum

14 All questions placed before the Council shall be decided
mber presiding in
where opinions are
retain full liberty
time any matter
from the purview of the Council

15 The h ... e taken up in the
ss His Highness the
continue until the

Provided that

(1) His Highness may for any reason either adjourn the meeting or postpone the consideration of any subject to a subsequent meeting

(2) That if any Member desires the postponement of the *consideration of any* subject it shall be postponed unless His Highness otherwise directs

16 Every case the subject of which concerns another depart ment shall unless it is one of extreme urgency be referred fo consideration to such department before it is circulated to Members or brought before a meeting of Council and before any orders are issued

17 No proposal involving –

(a) An abandonment of revenue for which credit had been taken in the Budget,

(b) Expenditure which has not been provided for in the Budget,

(c) Expenditure which had not been specifically sanctioned, though provided for in the Budget, shall be brought forward for the consideration of Council without previous reference to the Finance Department

If when a case has been so referred, the Finance Department disagrees with the proposal, the Member of the Department from which the proposal emanates, shall, if he desires to pursue the proposal, submit the case to His Highness the President, through his State Secretary, for such orders as the nature and importance of the case may demand

18 When the case is complete, the papers shall be circulated to Members of Council under the orders of the Member in Charge of the Department to which the case belongs

19 After the circulation of papers, as laid down in rule 27 infra cases shall be brought before a meeting of the Council before the issue of orders

Provided that ,

(1) * * * * * * * * * *

(2) When papers have been circulated and no Member has expressed a desire that the case shall be brought before a meeting of Council, the case need not be brought before the Council unless the His Highness so direct, and shall be disposed of in accordance with the opinion of the Majority

20 His Highness may call for the record of any case to satisfy himself of the correctness of the orders issued by the Member-in Charge

21 No case shall be referred to the consultative Committee of Sardars for their opinion except by orders of the Council

22 The Member in Charge of the Department concerned shall be responsible,

(a) For placing all cases (other than those which he himself finally dispose of) before the Council in a complete form preferably with a concise 'Note for *Council', with his opinion recorded thereon*,

(b) For seeing that the orders of Council are carried out faithfully and without unnecessary delay

As regards His Highness' Reserved Departments, the State Secretary shall be responsible to His Highness for seeing that cases requiring the concurrence of Council are placed before the Council in proper form and for seeing that the final orders of His Highness in Council are enforced

23 It is left to the discretion of each Member to decide whether any particular question which has not by rule to be submitted for the orders of Council is of sufficient importance to be placed before the Council In matters of minor importance where the Members of the Department concerned are in agreement, orders may be issued without reference to Council In the same way the State Secretary will take the orders of His Highness in matters of minor importance which are not required to be submitted for consideration of Council

24 Where the Revenue or Military Member, respectively disagrees in any case with the opinion of the two members of the Revenue or Military Sigha, the case shall be referred for the orders of Council If the Member-in Charge agrees with one member of the Sigha the opinion of the majority shall prevail

25 Any case which is of special importance should be submitted by the Member in charge to His Highness the Maharaja as president, through his State Secretary for perusal before it is circulated, or action taken

26 When a Member in Charge of a Department negatives the recommendation of or over rules the decision of the Head of a Major Department (e g the Chief Medical Officer the Special Education Officer) in an important matter his orders shall be placed before His Highness the Maharaja (through his State Secretary), who shall decide whether the case shall be put before the Council

27 When a case is to be circulated to all the Members the order of circulation shall be as follows —

(1) (i) Education Member
(ii) Military Member
(iii) P W D Member
(iv) Revenue Member
(v) Finance Member
(vi) Home Member
(vii) Judicial Member
(2) To the Member in Charge,
(3) To the State Secretary for His Highness' orders

Provided that if any Member desires to have the benefit of the Judicial Member's opinion earlier in the course of circulation the case shall be circulated to the Judicial Member's opinion earlier in the course of circulation the case shall be circulated to the Judicial Member accordingly

28 When a case is brought before a meeting of Council
(i) The Member in Charge will ordinarily make such observations as he thinks fit on the point or points submitted for decision

(ii) When a decision has been arrived at, the Secretary to the Council shall take down in writing the decision proposed Such decision after its terms have received His Highness' approval, through his State Secretary, shall be final, and shall be recorded in the minutes of the Meeting and signed by all the Members present, a copy being placed with the notes of the case

(29) Whenever it is proposed in any department

(1) To issue any rule, notification on order under any law or

(2) To sanction under any law the issue of any rule, bye laws or notification

A draft of such rule, order or notification shall be referred to the Judicial Department for opinion as to whether the proposal is in accordance with law and is in proper form as regards wording etc

(30) Papers in any department relating to a proposal for fresh legislation shall be brought before a Meeting of Council before orders for the preparation of the proposed law are issued

By His Highness' Command
Sd --

Dated Jaipur the 24th of March 1931

State Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur



APPENDIX II

The Jaipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

Vol LI	23rd April 1934	No 4620

COUNCIL OF STATE

NOTIFICATION

Dated Jaipur, the 20th April 1934

Adminis
Extraorc
revised '
which shall come into force with effect from the 27th April, 1934, is hereby published for General information –

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has been pleased to
as at present be
Council
il of State', the
vernacular name being, as at present, the 'Mahal ma Khas'

(i) Education
(ii) Finance, Public Works and Trade
(iii) Judicial
(iv) Home.
and (v) Revenue

4 The following departments shall, for the present, be in the personal charges of His Highness and shall be called 'His Highness' Revised Departments' –

(1) Jaipur State Forces
(2) Atish.
(3) Khasa Camels
(4) Shikar Khana Forests & Grass Farm
(5) Khasa Rasora including Modi Khana
(6) Guest House
(7) Band
(8) State Saloons
(9) Motor Garage

(items 5–9: Comptroller of Household)

(10) Khabar.
(11) Jagir Enquiry Committee
(12) Arms and Ammunitions.

(13) Correspondence with the Resident with the exception of that relating to Extradition and Judicial interrogatories and summons which will be conducted by the Judicial Member

(14) Mahakma Khas Secretariate (through Registrar)

(15) Khas Mohar

(16) Telephone (including Wireless Broadcast Receiving Licenses)

(17) Motmidi, Jaipur Residency

(18) Aviation

(19) Nagas

5 The Vice-President shall, in addition to disposing of the work of His Highness Reserved Departments under His Highness authority exercise general supervision over all the Council Departments

6 The Council shall be possessed of all the powers set forth in the Constitution of the Higher Administration of the Jaipur State as published in the Jaipur Gazette Extraordinary No 4521 dated the 28th March 1931 with the following two exceptions viz

(i) Tiger Shooting and

(ii) New investments or re-investments of State funds and treasures

Orders in respect of (i) will be passed by His Highness personally and regard to (ii) by His Highness in consultation with the Vice-President and the Finance Member

7 The Council shall be competent to pass orders in all matters subject to the provisions of rule 28(2) infra An application for review of any order passed by the Council shall lie to His Highness [illegible] in accordance with

[illegible] been created, he is empowered to dispose of –

(a) Cases in which an expenditure not exceeding Rs 1000/– is involved

(b) Cases of succession to Tazimi Thikana whose income does not exceed Rs 5000/–

(c) Cases where there is a difference of opinion between the [illegible]

[illegible] His Highness will –

(a) determine the time and place of the meeting of the Council provided that in the absence of His Highness, the Vice-President or the Member who presides shall do so

(b) pass such orders as he may deem fit regarding the distribution of work in the Council and the allocation of Portfolios,

(c) take such action in any emergent case as he may deem fit without reference to the Council and

(d) exercise general Control over the finance of the State

10 The allotment of Portfolios shall until further orders, remain as laid down in the Appendix

11 Each Member of the Council shall as heretofore, be in sole charge of such departments of the administration as are allocated to his portfolio subject to the general supervision of the Vice-President of the Council

11 (a) The Revenue Sigha consisting of one Sigha Member presided over by the Member in charge of the Department shall continue in existence until further orders The Sigha Member shall be as at present not be entitled to a seat on the Council The work of the remaining departments shall be despatched directly by the Members of the Council concerned

12 The Council shall as at present ordinarily meet once a week, at such place and time as may be convenient to His Highness In the absence of His Highness the Vice President shall preside over Council meetings or in the absence of both the Senior Member of Council present, the order of seniority being at present, as shown in para 3 supra

13 Four Members, or three Members in addition to His Highness or the Vice President will form a quorum

14 All questions placed before the Council shall be decided by a majority of votes His Highness or in His Highness absence the Vice-President or the Member presiding having a casting vote where opinions are equally divided, provided that His Highness shall retain full liberty, should he deem it expedient, to withdraw at any time, any matter from the purview of the Council

15 The business of the meeting shall be taken up in the order in which it is entered in the agenda unless His Highness the president, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in the absence of both, the Senior Member presiding, otherwise directs, and the meeting shall continue until the whole of the business has been disposed of –

Provided that –

(1) His Highness or the Vice-President or the Senior Member, as the case may be may for any reason either adjourn the meeting or postpone the consideration of any subject to a subsequent meeting –

(2) If any Member desires the postponement of the consideration of any subject it shall be postponed unless His Highness or the Vice-President or the Senior Member as the case may be, otherwise directs, and

(3) If any Member desires to withdraw a proposal after it has been formally circulated in Council, such proposal shall not be withdrawn without the specific permission of the Council and such permission shall take the form of a specific resolution

29 Whenever it is proposed in any department —

(1) To issue any rule, notification or order under any law, or

(2) To sanction under any law the issue of any rule, bye-law or notification a draft such rule, bye-law or notification shall be referred to the Judicial Department for opinion as to whether the proposal is in accordance with law and is in proper form as regards working etc

30 Papers in any Departments relating to a proposal for fresh legislation should be brought before a Meeting of the Council before orders for the preparation of the proposed law are issued

By His Highness Command
H BEAUCHAMP ST JOHN
Vice-President,
Council of State,
Jaipur

ADDENDUM

In the Appendix of Constitution of the Higher Administration of Jaipur, published in the Jaipur Gazette of the 14th February, 1934, the following may be added —

Under head 'V–Judicial' add 3 Extradition (except Correspondence with the Residency)

and

Under head 'VI Home' (Section I) add —

'5 Boundary dispute (except correspondence with the Residency)'

By His Highness' Command
Dated 17th February 1934 Sd H B St John
Vice-President,
Council of State, Jaipur



APPENDIX III

COUNCIL OF STATE

Notification

Jaipur April, 1937

In supersession of the ' Constitution of the Higher Administration of the Jaipur State published in the Jaipur Gazette, Extra ordinary, No 4620 dated the 23rd April 1934 the following revised 'constitution of the higher administration of the Jaipur state", which shall come into force with effect from the 15th April, 1937 is hereby published for general informations —

His Highness the Maharaja sahib Bahadur *has* been pleased *to* decide that the Administration of the State shall be conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a council

2 The council shall be called the "Council of state" the vernacular name being, as at present, the ' Mahakama Khas"

3 The *council shall consist* —

(1) His Highness the Maharaja sahib Bahadur will be the president

(2) A Prime Minister, who will be the vice president, and

(3) Such Ministers as may be appointed by His Highness from time to time

(4) The council shall be competent to pass order in all matters, subject to the provision of rule 20 infra

An application, for review of any order passed by council shall [illegible]

[illegible]

(a) determine the time and place of the meeting of the council, provided that in the absence of His Highness, the Prime Minister or Minister who presides shall do so,

(b) pass such orders as he may deem fit regarding the distribution *of work in the* council and the allocation of portfolios

[illegible] case as he may deem fit [illegible]

[illegible] ients or re-investments of state funds and treasures in consultation with the prime minister and the finance minister, and

(e) exercise general control over the finances of state

6 In addition to the powers delegated to him under the schedule of powers, the prime Minister is empowered —

(a) to exercise general supervision over all the departments of council

(b) to dispose of cases where there is a difference of opinion between the Minister-in-charge and other Ministers, provided the case has not sufficient importance to justify its submission to His Highness, and

(c) to dispose of papers regarding leave of all kinds to officers in the state service, beyond the powers of sanction of the Minister-in charge

7 Each Minister of council shall be in sole charge of such department of the admini tration as may be allocated to his portfolio and shall exercise such powers as may be delegated to him from time to time under the schedule of powers

8 The council shall meet at such place and time as be convenient to His Highness In the absence of His Highness, the Prime Minister shall preside over council meetings or in the absence of both, the senior Minister of council present

9 Four Ministers or three Ministers in addition to the president, will form a quorum

10 All questions placed b fore the council shall be deemed by a majority of votes His Highness or in His Highness absence, the Prime Minister or the absence of both, the senior Minister Presiding having a casting vote where opinions are equally divided, provided that His Highness shall retain full liberty should he deem it expedient, to withdraw at any time any matter from the purview of the council

11 The Minister in charge of the department concerned shall be responsible for placing all cases (other than those which he can himself finally dispose of) before the council in a complete form with a concise ' notes for council" with his opinion recorded thereon

at the council, ervations as he

n up in order in which it is entered in the agenda, unless His Highness the president, or in his absence the Prime Minister or in absence of both, the senior Minister presiding otherwise directs, and the meeting shall continue until the whole of business has been disposed of —

provided that —

(1) His Highness or the prime Minister or the sen or M n ster as the case may be, may for any or postpone the consideration of

(2) If any Minister des deration of any subject it shall be postponed unless His Highness or the prime Minister or the senior Minister as the case may be otherwise directs and

(3) If any Minister desires to withdraw a proposal after it has been formally circulated in council, such proposal shall not be withdrawn without the specific permission of the council and such permission shall take the form of a specific resolution

14 Every case, the subject of which concerns another Department, shall, unless it is one of extreme urgency, be referred for con siderations to such department before it is circulated to Minister or brought before a meeting of the Council and before any orders are issued

15 No proposal involving —

(a) An abandonment of Revenue for which credit has been taken in the Budget

(b) Fxpenditure which has not been provided for in the Budget and

(c) Expenditure which has not been specifically sanctioned, though provided for in the budget, shall be brought forward for the consideration of the council without previous reference to the Finance Department

16 If, when a case has been referred, to the Finance department which disagrees with the proposal, the Minister of Department from which the proposal emanates, shall, if he desires to pursue the proposal, submit the case to His Highness, through the Prime Minister, for such orders as the nature and importance of the case may demand

17 Any case which is of special importance should be sub mitted by the Minister-in-charge to His Highness the Maharajaı through the Prime Minister, for approval, before it is circulated, o, action is taken thereon

18 When the ca [illegible] Judicial Minister's opinion earlier in the course of circulation, the case shall be circulated to th Judicial Minister accordingly

19 After the circulation of papers the case shall be placed before a meeting of council provided that –

(1) If His Highness or the Prime Minister considers the case to be so urgent to us to necessitate the immediate issue of orders, he may direct the issue of orders at once

(2) When papers have been circulated and no Minister has [illegible] before meeting of the [illegible] the council, unless His [illegible] hall be disposed of in accordance with the opinion of the majority

20 When a decision is reached the secretary of the council shall take down in writing the decision so arrived at such decision, after its terms have received His Highness, approval through the prime Minister, shall be final, and shall be recorded in the minutes of the meetings and signed by the Minister present, a copy being place with the notes of the case.

21. The Minister-in-charge of the department concerned shall be responsible for seeing that the orders of the council are carried out faithfully and without unnecessary delay

22 It is left to the discretion of each Minister to decide whether any particular question which has not by rule to be submitted for the orders of the council is of sufficient importance to be placed before the council

In matters of minor importance where the Minister of the department concerned also in agreement orders may be issued with reference to the council In the same way the Prime Minister will take the orders of His Highness in matters which are not required to be submitted for the considerations of the council

23. Whenever it is proposed in the department –

(1) To issue any rule, notification or order under any law or

(2) To sanction under any law the issue of any rule, bye-law of notification

A draft of such rule bye-law notification or order shall be referred to the judicial department for opinion as to whether the proposal is in accordance with law and is in proper form as regards wording etc

24 Papers in any department relating to a proposal for fresh legislation shall be brought before a meeting of the conuci before orders for the preparation of the proposed law are issuedt

25 The council may in their direction refer any maters for advice, to the consultative committee of Sardars

26 His Highness may call for the record of any care to satisfy himself of the correctness of the orders issued by the Minister in-charge

APPENDIX IV

MAHAKMA KHAS GOVERNMENT OF JODHPUR ADMINISTRATION

File No 20
Year 1920

Subject Re organisation of Mahakma Khas

(Original in Fst 39-Q)

For Council

In his letter No 637 dated 20th February 1926 the Convening Member conveyed the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, appointing a Committee consisting of the Political and Judicial Member the Revenue Member and the Home Member to work out what should be deemed to be Department of Administration and settle the designation of the heads of Departments and also to suggest what the designation of the official incharge of the Sardar Museum and the Summair Public Library should be

2 The Committee held their sittings accordingly Their suggestion as regards Departments designation of Departmental heads and Sub Departments are embodied in Appendix A The Number of Departments can be reduced to 19

In connection with this reorganisation the Committee desires to make the suggestion which was mooted some time ago in another connection that steps should now be taken to form something in the nature of a state civil service recruited from among some qualified young men from below who would enter it is as assistants and be available for service in every branch of administration thereby not only gaining experience, but becoming more versatile and board [illegible] multifarious problems [illegible] gradually to posts of [illegible]

Certain executive services which require specialized knowledge such as the P W D will have of course always to remain separate but the work of a number of others e g Excise, Hawala Court of Wards Hakumats etc is essentially only one aspect of the same administration and all those who carry on these branches of administration can easily be placed on the same cadre At present officers are recruited to one Department at different age and remain in it all their lives The effect is very bad under the system in force it is practically impossible either to obtain the services of one of these officers for special work without disorganizing the department in which he is serving or to remove one who misbehave himself in the particular line in which he is serving to another line A reasonable shifting round of officer is always for the best, and a

definite grading by holding out a reasonable career tends to create content and content induces good work

4 The Committee therefore took the opportunity to device a scheme for the Establishment of a Marwar State Civil Service

Judicial Services

Judges of the Chief Court —The most senior among the Civil Officials are the three judges of the Chief Court The present incumbent of the posts are —

Rai Sahib Kuar Jwala Sahaiji	Chief Judge Pay Rs 1200 50-1400
Rai Sahib Kuar Chain Singhji	Puisne Judge (Pay Rs 800/-)
Rai Sahib Munshi Harbilasji M L A	Puisne Judge (Pay Rs 1000/-)

Their pay is personal and these being special selection posts they have to be kept separate from the general service

District & Session Judges —6 The same is the case with the three District & Sessions Judges whose scale of pay was recently raised and fixed at Rs 425-20 525 a month The present incumbents are ,—

M Ranjit Mal
K Madho Sing
L Moti Lal

These being also selection posts will continue to remain separate

Judicial Superintendents —The other appointments which can be grouped together are those of the four Judicial Superintendents and of the Raj Advocate They may be placed in the following scale of pay —

1 On Rs 400/-
2 On Rs 375/-
3 On Rs 350/-each

The present incumbents being fixed in these grades as below —

		Present Pay	Proposed Pay
Judicial Superintendent Phalodi	T Hem Singh	400 -3 P A	400 -3 P A
J Supdt. Jasole	K Sukh Singh	375	375
" Sojat	P Bishamber Nath	350	350
" Sambhar	M Shimbhunath	350	350
Raj Advocate	M Sukhdeonarain	200 20 300	350

Executive Services

Heads of Departments to be designated Superintendents

8 From Appendix A it will be observed that there are 14 Departmental Heads They are —

(1) Accountant General
(2) Superintendent Customs,
(3) Superintendent, Land Revenue (at present known as *Supdt Hawala)*
(4) Superintendent Inland Revenue (at present known as *Supdt Excise and Salt)*
(5) Superintendent, Industries (at present known as Supdt Forest and Industries)
(6) Superintendent Court of Wards
(7) Superintendent, Tribute (at present known as Supdt Rekh Hukamnama)
(8) Superintendent of Education
(9) Superintendent Engineer P W D
(10) Principal Medical Officer
(11) Superintendent Jail Press & Stationery
(12) Inspector General of Police
(13) Manager, Jodhpur Railway
(14) Controller of the H H 's Household

9 The posts of —

(1) Accountant General,
(2) Superintending Engineer
(3) Principal Medical Officer
(4) Manager Railway

are technical, and specially qualified officers will always be required for these appointments

The comptroller's is a special appointment on His Highness' staff, paid from His Highness' Privy Purse budget

10 Then there remain the following 9 appointments —

(1) Superintendent Customs
(2) Superintendent land Revenue
(3) Superintendent Inland Revenue
(4) Superintendent Industries
(5) Superintendent Court of Wards
(6) Superintendent Tribute (to include Rekh Hukamnama & Chakri)
(7) Superintendent of Education
(8) Superintendent Jail, Press & Stationery
(9) Inspector General of Police

11 We do not think amount of work justifies the existence of a separate Jagir Bakshi now and his office should be amalgamated with that of the Rekh Superintendent If this is done the work of these nine posts involves approximately equal responsibilities and we

uggest that the officers holding them should be brought on to one adre, to be designated 'Superintendent', in three grades, with cale of pay as below —

Superintendent		No	Pay
Superintendent	Special grade		
,	1st grade	1	Rs 7000/-
,,	2nd grade	2	Rs 525-25-650
		6	Rs 400-20-500

12 Even among these nine, the Inspector General of police and the Superintendent of Education will always have to be officers of special qualifications and their services, if men are obtained from outside will have to be obtained on special rates of Pay If however, in the future these posts are filled by localmen, who have arisen from the lower grades, the scale of pay suggested will probably be adequate

13 As regards the existing incumbents of these posts, we would fit them in according to seniority and qualifications as in the subjoined table any extra pay they may be drawing over the grade pay being allowed as personal pay, and in cases in which any present incumbent would not ordinarily deemed qualified to hold the appointment, the post will be shown as "vacant" his name and personal pay being given to demonstrate that he is not on the cadre, though holding one of the cadre posts In future even if an outsider is recruited, he should take his place at the bottom of the cadre, the difference between the sanctioned grade pay and his personal pay being shown as personal pay Thus if Pandit Suraj Prakash retires, the top man in the next grade should move up into tho 525-25 650 grade, and the new Superintendent of Education should take the place at the bottom of the grade 400 20-500

		Present pay	Pay in revised grade
1	**Special grade (Rs 700)**		
	K S Firozesha Supdt Customs	700	700
2	**First grade (Rs 525-25 650)**		
	R S Suraj Prakash Superintendent Education	600	650
3	K B Kothawala Inspector General of Police	820q	650 170 P A
6	**Second grade (400 20 500)**		
	Supdt Court of Wards (Vacant) (Post at present held by R B L Nathusinghji)	500	500
	Superintendent Land Revenue S Khemchand	300	500
	Superintendent Jail, press and Stationery M Patterson	500	500

(Allowance of Rs 100).		
Superintendent Inland Revenue M Sumerchand	360	400
Superintendent Tribute (Vacant) Post at present held by T. Pirthi Singhji	690	500 190 P A
The present Supdt. Rekh is about to retire		
Superintendent Industries (with Forest) (Vacant) (Post at present held by C Chater Bhuj)	240	240

Assistant heads of departments to be designated deputy superintendents

14 Next [illegible]
to heads of Depai [illegible]
may be grouped [illegible]
dents" There w [illegible]
Departments as detailed Below —

Departments	Posts	Number
Accounts Department	Treasury Officer	1
"	Asstt Supdt Bakiat	1
Hakummat	Jalo's of Parganas	21
Kotwali Jodhpur	Kotwal & Joint Kotwal	1 1
Hawala	Asstt Hawala	5
Court of Wards	Asstt Supdt Court of Wards	2
Customs Department	Asstt Supdt of Customs	2
Judicial Department	Superintendent Chief Court	1
Excise Department	Asstt Supdt of Excise	1
Chakri	Asstt Supdt Chakri	1
		37

These 37 posts may be graded on 5 rates of pay as follows .

3 on Rs 250 each
4 on Rs 225 each
9 on Rs 200 each
12 on Rs 175 each
9 on Rs 150 each

37

15 The incumbents of these 37 appointments will be placed in order of seniority inter se with due regard to their present pay, length of service and qualifications They will be interchangeable among the various Departments, so that one man will not do the same work all his service but will get general experience of Administration

Naib Hakims to be Called "Assistant Superintendent"

16 Last come the officials at present known as Naib Hakims on a fixed pay of Rs 125/-each They are 15 in number allocated as below —

12 for Hakumats and for Relieving duty
1 for Jodhpur Kotwali
1 for Rekh Department
1 for Raj Advocate Department

We suggest that this cadre consisting of 15 posts may be called "Assistant Superintendents' and that all future recruitments be made to this grade, Any vacancy in superior grade being filled up by promotion

17 There remain the following six posts which owing to the special nature of the duties attached to each of them can not be amalgamated with the cadre of either "Deputy Superintendent" or "Assistant Superintendents" and have therefore to be kept separate For the posts of Assistant Superintendent of Education and Officer in Charge of Museum, Special rates of pay will have to be fixed from time to time But we are inclined to the opinion that the other 4 posts would ordinarily be placed on the same scale of pay as that of "Deputy Superintendent' namely Rs 150 20 250

18 The present incumbents of these 6 appointments may however, continue to draw their present pay, as detailed below —

		Present Pay
Asstt Supdt of Education	B Hathi	Rs 250 20 /2-350
Probably this post will be merged in that of Inspectors		
Officer in-Charge Museum or Archaeology	B Bisheshwarnath	200-10-250
Officer Incharge, Public Gardens	B Sita Ram	150-20-250
,, Farrashkhana	B Nanuram	150-25-250
Manager Guest House	J Keshave Lal	160-20-200
Asstt Supdt of Forests	P Rikheshwar	Rs 110

19 In conclusion, we would suggest that Promotions above the grade of Deputy Superintendents should not be given in virtue of seniority alone but after due consideration of the relative qualifications and aptitude of the candidates for the particular post that may be vacant at the time

In other words, the cadres of —

(1) Judges of the Chief Court,
(2) District & Sessions Judges
(3) Judicial Superintendents, and
(4) Superintendent of Departments

may be treated as "Selection posts"

Sd/-D L DRAKE BROCKMAN

Sd/-SUKHDEO Sd/-FATTEH SINGH

With the exception of the undermentioned points the scheme for the establishment of the Marwar State Civil Service and the creations of the different cadres is approved

I do not quite follow the reason for placing the Veterinary Department under the Department of Industries ?

Comptroller Household is the Departmental Head with regard to Farrashkhana, Garage, Guest House and Dairy The necessary alterations may be carried out in Appendix "A" Dual control greatly impedes the progress of work

The Department of Archaeology having recently been created the Appendix "A" may be corrected accordingly

The Residency Vakalat must be kept on

24-10 26 Sd/-UMAID SINGH

TRUE COPY

Sd/-SUPERINTENDENT

Record Section Mahkma Khas

APPENDIX V

(ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION ESTT. 39-0)

State Council, Jodhpur No 150 Dated 27-10 26
C R No 33D/-23rd June 1926

FROM —
The Convening Member,
State Council, Jodhpur

To .—
THE POLITICAL & JUDICIAL MEMBER,
State Council, Jodhpur

33 Read

Joint Note dated 30 5-26 by the Committee consisting of the Political & Judicial Member the Revenue Member and the Home Member, submitting their proposals regarding the Establishment of a Marwar State Civil Service in response to His Highness' orders contained in Convening Member's letter No 637 dated 20 2-1926

RESOLUTION 33

Recommended that the proposals of the Committee as per copy attached, be approved

---

Sir,

With reference to the Council sub Committee's note dated 30 5 26, submitting a scheme for the establishment of a Marwar State Service, I have the honour to inform you that H H Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has been pleased to approve of the establishment of the Marwar State Civil Service and the Creation of the different cadres, as per copy attached with the exception of the undermentioned points —

(1) That the Veterinary Department shown under the Department of Industries vide Appendix "A" attached should go under some other proper head than Industries

(2) That the Department of Farrashkhana, Garage, Guest House and Dairy, be brought under the direct control of the Household Comptroller as dual control greatly impedes the progress of the work

(3) The Department of Archaeology having recently been created, the appendix "A" be corrected accordingly

(4) That the Residency vakalat be kept on

I have honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Sd/ Sukhdeo
Convening Member,
State Council, Jodhpur

Scheme for the Establishment of a Marwar State Civil Services as proposed by the Council Sub Committee

JUDICIAL SERVICES

Judges of the Chiefs Courts

The most senior among the Civil officials are the three judges of the Chief Court The present incumbent of the posts are —

Rai Bahadur
Pt Jwala Sahayji Chief Judge pay Rs 1200 50 1400
Rao Sahib
Kunwar Chain Singhji Puisne Judge (Pay Rs 800/)
Rai Sahib
Munshi Harbilasji M L A Puisne Judge (pay 1000/)

Their pay is personal and these being special selection posts, they have to be kept separate from the general service

District and Sessions Judges

The same is the case with the three District and Sessions Judges whose scale of pay as recently raised at Rs 425 20 525 a month The present incumbents are —

M Ranjit Mal Madho Singh L Motilal These being also selection posts will continue to remain separate

Judicial Superintendents

T' ... ped together are
... ie Raj Advocate

1 On Rs 400/ 2 On Rs 375/ 3 On Rs 350/ each the present incumbents being fixed in these grades as below —

	Present Pay	Proposed Pay
Judl Supdt Phalodi T Hem Singh	400 plus 3 P A	400 Plus 3 P A
, Jasole K Sukh Singh	375/	375/
, Sojat P Bishambar Nath	350/	350/
, Sambhar M Sh mbhunath	350/	350/
, Raj Advocate M Sukhdeo Narain 200 20 300		

Executive Services

Head of Department to be designated as Superintendent

From Appendix A it will be observed that there are Departmental Heads They are —

1 Accountant General
2 Supdt Customs
3 Supdt Land Revenue
(at present known as Supdt Hawala)
4 Supdt Inland Revenue
(at present known as Supdt Excise and salt)

5 Supdt Industries
(at present known as Supdt Forest & Industries)
6 Supdt Court of Wards
7 Supdt Tribute
(at present known as Supdt Rekh & Hukamnama)
8 Supdt of Education
9 Supdt Engineer P W D
10 Principal Medical Officer
11 Supdt Jail Press and Stationery
12 Inspector General of Police
13 Manager J Rly
14 Comptroller of the His Highness household The posts of —

1 Accountant General
2 Supd Engineer
3 Principal Medical Officer
4 Manager Railway

are technical and specially qualified officers will always be required for those

The Comptroller s is a special appointment on H H s staff paid from His Highness privy purse budget

To include Rekh Hukamnama and Chakri

Then there remain the following 9 appointments —

1 Supdt Customs	2 Supdt Land Revenue
3 Supdt Inland Revenue	4 Supdt Industries
5 Supdt Court of Wards	6 Supdt Tribute
7 Supdt Education	8 Supdt Jail Press & Stationery
9 Inspector General of Police	

We do not think the amount of work justifies the existence of a separate Jagir Bakshi now and his office should be amalgamated with that of the Rekh Supdt If this is done the work of these nine sponsibilities and we suggest brought on to one cadre to ee grades with scale of pay as below —

		Pay
Supdt. Special grade	No 1	Rs 700/
,, 1st grade	2	Rs 525 25 650
, 2nd grade	6	Rs 400 20 500

Even among nine the I G of police and the Supdt of Education will always have to be officers of special qualifications in their services If men are obtained from outside they will have to be obtained on special rates of pay if however in the future these posts are filled by local men who have risen from the lower grades the scale of pay suggested will probably be adequate

As regards the existing incumbents of these posts we would fit them in according to seniority and qualifications as in the subjoined table, any extra pay they may be drawing over the grade pay being allowed as personal pay, and in cases in which any present incumbent would not ordinarily be deemed qualified to hold the appointment, the post will be shown as "Vacant" his name and [illegible]

the difference between the sanctioned grade pay and his personal pay being shown as personal pay Thus if Pt Suraj Prakash retires, the top man in the next grade should move up into the 525 25 650 grade, and the new Supdt of Education should take the place at the bottom of the grade 400 20 500.

		Present Pay	in revised Grade
1	Special grade Rs 700/-		
	K S Phirozeshah Supdt Customs	700/-	700/-P A
2	First Grade (Rs 525-25 650)		
	P S Suraj Prakash Supdt Education	600/-	650/-
	K. B Kothawala I G P	820/-	650/- 170/ P A
6	Second Grade (400 20 500)	500/-	530/-
	Supdt Court of Wards Vacant (Post at present held by R B T Nathu Singhji)		
	Supdt Land Revenue S Khemchand	500/-	500/-
	Supdt Jail, Press and Stationery M Patterson (Allowance of Rs 100)	500/-	500/-
	Supdt Inland Revenue M Sumerchand	360/-	400/-
	Supdt Tribute Vacant (post at present held by T Prithi Singhji)	690/-	500/-plus 190/-
	Supdt Industries (with Forest) Vacant (Post at present held by B Chaturbhuj)	240/-	240/-
	(the present Supdt of Rekh is about to retire)		

Next come officials who held posts which are subordinate to heads of Departments We suggest that these subordinate officials may be grouped in the cadre to be designated 'Deputy Superintendent" There will be 37 posts in this cadre, allotted to the several Departments as detailed below .—

Departments	Posts	Number
Accounts Departments	Treasury officer	1
,,	Asstt Supdt, Bakiat.	1
Kotwali Jodhpur	Kotwal & Joint Kotwal	2
Court of Wards	Asstt Supdt	2
Hawala	Asstt Supdt, Hawala	5
Customs Deptt	Asstt Supdt of Customs	2
Judicial Deptt	Supdt Chief Court	1
Excise Deptt	Asstt Supdt Excise	1
Chakri	Asstt Supdt Chakri	1
Hakumat	Hakims of perganas	21
		37

These 37 posts may be graded on 5 rates of pay as follows —

3 on Rs 250/—, 4 on 225/— each, 9 on Rs 200/- each,

12 on Rs 175 each, 9 on Rs 150/- each

The incumbents of these 37 appointments will be placed in order of seniority inter se with due regard to their present pay, length of service and qualifications That will be interchangeable among the various Departments so that one man will not do the same work all his service and will get general experience of Administration

Last come the officials at present known as Naib Hakims on a fixed pay of Rs 125/- each They are 15 in number, allotted as below –

12 for Hakumats and for Relieving Duty
1 for Jodhpur Kotwali
1 for Rekh Department
1 for Raj Advocate Department

We suggest that this cadre consisting of 15 posts may be called "Asstt Superintendent' and that all future recruitments be made to this grade any vacancy in superior grade being filled up by promotion

There remain the following six posts which owing to the special nature of the duties attached to each of them, can not be amalgamated with the cadre of either "Deputy Superintendent" and have therefore to be kept separate For the posts of Assistant Supdt of Education and Officer in charge of Museum, special rate of pay will have to be fixed from time to time But we inclined to the opinion that the other 4 posts should ordinarily be placed on the same scale of pay as that of "Deputy Supdts" namely 150-20-250

1 The present incumbents of these 6 appointments may however, continue to draw their present pay, as detailed below —

		Present grade pay
Asstt Supdt of Education	B Hathi	250-20/2-350

Probably this post will be merged in that of Inspectors

Officer in charge Museum

or Archaeology,	B Bisheshwar Nath	200-20-300
Officer in Charge Public Gardens	B Sita Ram	150-20-250
Officer in Charge Farrash Khana	B Nenu Ram	150-20-250
Manager Guest House	J Keshav Lal	160-20-200
Asstt Supdt of Forests	P Rikheshawar	110

In conclusion, we would suggest that promotions above the grade of Deputy Superintendents should not be given in virtue of Seniority alone but after due consideration of the relative qualification and aptitude of the candidate for the particular post that may be vacant at the time

In other words, the Cadres of –

1 Judges of the Chief Court
2 District and Sessions Judges
3 Judicial Superintendents and
4 Superintendents of Departments

may be treated as "Selection posts"

S No	Name of Department	Designation of Departmental head	Sub Departmen	
1	Finance	Accountant and Auditor General	Audit Treasury and Stamps	Asstt Auditor Auditor and Treasury office
2	Customs	Superintendent	Loan	Asstt Supdt
3	Land Revenue	Superintendent	Settlement	Officer incharg under Supdt
4	Inland Revenue	Superintendent and Registrar	Excise & salt Registration Stamps	
5	Industries	Superintendent	Forest, Mines Industries Veterinary	Veterinary Officer
6	Court of Wards	Superintendent		
7	Tribute	Superintendent	Rekh Hukamnama Chakri Lags	
8	Judicial	Member in Charge	Sessions Judges Judges Judicial Supdt Raj Advocate	
		Chief Judge in respect of Judicial proceedings only	Hakims Honorary Courts	
9	Education	Director of Public instructions	Jaswant College	Principal (or Vice)
			Chopasni Schools	—do—
			Darbar High School	Head Master
			School	Master
10	Medical	Principal Medical Officer	Hospitals	Asstt Surgeor & sub Asstt Surgeons in Charge
			Vaccination	Asstt Supdt.
11	Public Works	Supdt Engineer	Ex Engineer	Ex Engineer
			Elec & Mech Department	Elec & Mech Engineer
			Gardens	Officer incha
			Archaeology	Officer incha
			Library	Librarian
			Museum.	Officer inchar
12	Jail, Press & Stationery	Superintendent Manager		
13	Police	Inspector General	Forts in the Districts.	

APPENDIX VI

EDICT OF

hwar Narendra
S G C S I G
C provide for the
Constitution of a Representative Assembly in the State of Bikaner

His Highness the Maharaja being desirous of associating the various classes and communities of His Highness subjects with Himself in the Government of His State in a more definite manner than has

ding for the constitution and powers thereof —

1 (1) This Edict may be called the Bikaner Representative Assembly Edict, 1913

(2) It shall come into operation on such date as His Highness the Maharaja may by notification in the Bikaner Rajpatra command

2 (1) As soon as conveniently may be after the issue of this Edict a Representative Assembly (hereinafter called the Assembly) shall be constituted in the State of Bikaner for the purpose of making laws and for other purposes hereinafter described

(2) The President of the Assembly shall be His Highness the Maharaja

(3) The Assembly shall consist of such number of members not exceeding 40 as H s Highness the Maharaja may by notification in the Bikaner Rajpatra direct

3 The Assembly shall meet at such times and places as may be appointed by His Highness the Maharaja and every Member of the Assembly shall be summoned to all such meetings

4 Subjects to the provisions hereinafter containing it shall be lawful for the Assembly to make laws for all purposes within the State of Bikaner,

Provided that no such law shall have validity until His Highness the Maharaja shall have declared His assent in writing to the same

5 When any law is submitted to His Highness the Maharaja for His assent His Highness may either grant or refuse His assent to the same, or remit the law for further consideration in the Assembly

6 (1) It shall not be lawful for the Assembly to consider, or ake, any law affecting or relating to—

(i) The rights or privileges of the Members of the Reigning amily of Bikaner, or

(ii) The prerogative, rights, powers, duties or privileges of His Highness the Maharaja or His Successors, or the [illegible]

(iii) [illegible] with the [illegible]

(iv) matters regulated by treaties or formal agreements now in force, or which may hereafter be made by the Government of India, or of any State in India, or

(v) the discipline, control or maintenance of the military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja of any portions thereof or additions thereto, or

[illegible] me be notified [illegible] the previous [illegible]

(i) [illegible] in force or which creates or may create a charge on such revenue, tax, duty, rate or cess, or

(ii) [illegible] ges or the [illegible] class of [illegible]

(iii) [illegible] ule made thereunder or any law or regulation made before or after the issue of this Edict by any authority in the State of Bikaner other than the Assembly Provided that, a law made by the Assembly and assented to by His Highness the Maharaja shall not be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the fact that the sanction required by Sub section (2) had not been given

7 (1) It shall be lawful for any Member of the Assembly, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed by rules made by His Highness the Maharaja in this behalf, to move resolutions on any subject of general public interest or to ask questions to obtain information on any [illegible]

([illegible] as a [illegible]

8 Hi [illegible] ie by general or special order, appoint any Member of the Assembly to be the Vice-President thereof for such period as He may think fit or to preside at any particular meeting, and may further appoint a Secretary to the Assembly.

9 (1) His Highness the Maharaja may make Rules to give effect to the provisions of this Edict

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such Rules may provide for—

(i) the manner in which and the conditions subject to which persons may be appointed nominated or elected as Members of the Assembly

(ii) the period during which and condition subject to which, Members of the Assembly shall retain office

(iii) the qualification for being or for appointed, nominated or elected, a member of the Assembly

(iv) the manner in which, Members of the Assembly shall be summoned to attend mettings

(v) the manner in which the votes of Members of the Assembly shall be obtained and providing for cases in which there shall be equality of votes

(vi) The manner in which the business of the Assembly is to be conducted and the order in which the Members shall sit

(vii) the forms for the use of the Assembly and the Officers thereof

(viii) the manner in which and the condit ons and restrictions subject to which resolutions may be moved and questions asked or the budget discussed at Meetings of the Assembly

(ix) the procedure to be followed by and the powers of the Vice President or other Member appointed under Section 8 to preside at any particular Meeting

(x) the number of Members required to constitute a quorum

(3) Such Rules shall be published in the Bikaner Rajpatra and upon such publication shall take effect as if included in this Edict

10 No law made be the Assembly and assented to by His Highness the Maharaja shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the fact that when the law was considered or made the number of Members of the Assembly whose election or nomination declared void or that any Member had not received a summon to any meeting

11 The determination of any question that may raise as to whether a Member of the Assembly has been duly appoi

Court

12 Nothing in the Edict shall be deemed to affect any powers now vested in His Highness the Maharaja to make laws within the State of Bikaner without reference to the Assembly, if in His opinion such a course is expedient

13 Nothing in this Edict shall be held to derogate from or interf re with the right of His Highness the Maharaja in relating to the Government of the State of Bikaner and all things done by His Highness in relation to such Government shall have the same force and validity as if this Edict had not been issued

14 If His Highness the Maharaja is from any cause, incapacitated from exercising the powers referred to in this Edict, such powers shall be exercised by or under the direction of the authority lawfully administering the Government of the State of Bikaner in the name of His Highness the Maharaja during the period of such incapacity

Provided that, any amendment of this Edict or of any Rule made thereunder made by such authority shall have effect during the period of such incapacity only

15 Any rule or order of His Highness the Maharaja made under or in pursuance of this Edict may be signed by a Member of His Highness' Executive Council and such signature shall be the proper authentication thereof

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(ii) Jodhpur State

20 Letter from K D Erskine, Resident Jodhpur to A G G dated 2nd May, 1901
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12 Nothing in the Edict shall be deemed to affect any powers now vested in His Highness the Maharaja to make laws within the State of Bikaner without reference to the Assembly, if in His opinion such a course is expedient

13 Nothing in this Edict shall be held to derogate from or interfere with the right of His Highness the Maharaja in [illegible] and all [illegible] Govern- [illegible] this Edict had not been issued

14 If His Highness the Maharaja is from any cause, incapacitated from exercising the powers referred to in this Edict, such powers shall be exercised by or under the direction of the authority lawfully administering the Government of the State of Bikaner in the name of His Highness the Maharaja during the period of such incapacity

Provided that, any amendment of this Edict or of any Rule made thereunder made by such authority shall have effect during the period of such incapacity only

15 Any rule or order of His Highness the Maharaja made under or in pursuance of this Edict may be signed by a Member of His Highness' Executive Council and such signature shall be the proper authentication thereof

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23. [illegible] ...ly, 1905 by Major W. Stratton.
24. [illegible] (Jodhpur State).
25. Jodhpur Mahakama Khas Office File No 4725/Pol. 14.
26 Jodhpur State Police Re-organization File 1894 to 1907.
27. Jodhpur State Police File, letter No. 1731/1/3, dated 14th April, 1915.

12 Nothing in the Edict shall be deemed to affect any powers now vested in His Highness the Maharaja to make laws within the State of Bikaner without reference to the Assem bly, if in His opinion such a course is expedient

13 Nothing in this Edict shall be held to derogate from or interf re with the right of His Highness the Maharaja in relating to the Government of the State of Bikaner and all things done by His Highness in relation to such Government shall have the same force and validity as if this Edict had not been issued

14 If His Highness the Maharaja is from any cause, incapaci tated from exercising the powers referred to in this Edict such powers shall be exercised by or under the direction of the authority lawfully administering the Government of the State of Bikaner in the name of His Highness the Maharaja during the period of such incapacity

Provided that, any amendment of this Edict or of any Rule made thereunder made by such authority shall have effect during the period of such incapacity only

15 Any rule or order of His Highness the Maharaja made under or in pursuance of this Edict may be signed by a Member of His Highness Executive Council and such signature shall be the proper authentication thereof

(iv) Foreign and Political Department Government of India and Rajputana Agency Office

57 File No 64 97 Foreign Department 1901
58 O V Bhojanke to Fore gn Department dated 8th March 1901
59 Fore gn Department Internal A August 1903 File No 14 15 (National Arch ves De hi)
60 Say s Note of 16 4 1904
61 Lord Curzon s Note 1903
62 Letter of G G to A G G on 23 2 1906
63 Letter No 54 of 1909 from the A G G to S M Butler Secretary to the Government of Ind a
64 Letter of A G G v de No 54 dated 20 2 1909
65 Government of Ind a Fore gn Department File No 5 27
66 Letter from the Government of India Fore gn Department No 798
67 File No 32 Pol /1931 Rajputana Agency Office Political Branch
68 Government of India Foreign and Pol t cal Department File No 35 and 36

(v) Bahis

69 [illegible] 43
70 [illegible] 20 33 37 45 and 47
71
72
73

(vi) Speeches & Proclamations

74 [illegible] l e Statue of
75 [illegible] at Bombay in 1915
76 Speech by Lord Chelmsford Simla 1919
77 Lord Chelmsford s address at Bharatpur 1919
78 Royal Proclamation December 1919
79 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru s speech in tl e First Round Table Conference 1930
80 Shrinivas Shastri s address at Coch n
81 Lord wellingdon s address at B kaner 1933
82 Speech of Lord L nlithgow at Ja pur on February 28 1939

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28 Jodhpur State Police File, C R 's No 10/9 Nov , 1915
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31 File No 4/10 Miscellaneous 'A' The Government of Jodhpur
32 Jodhpur State Police, File C R 's No 10/9 November, 1915
33 File No 5/13 Vol I, Miscellaneous, Government of Jodhpur
34 Jodhpur State Documents No 2 (Grievances of Political life)
35 Rules for the appointment and duties of Hawaldars (1927)
36 Rules for the appointment and duties of Hawala Darogas and Amins (1927)
37 A Note on the 'New Police Scheme' by Mr Cocks, the I G P. Raj , Marwar (Jodhpur State)

(iii) Bikaner State

38 File Secretariat Report, Administration of the Bikaner State for 1902 3
39 Bikaner State, File No 1563 of 1906-10 (R S A , Bikaner)
40 Mahakama Khas File No 578 of 1906 Bikaner State,
41 Office of the Chief Justice of Bikaner File No 1123/991.
42 Bikaner State, Judicial Department, File No 13384/387.
43 Bikaner State, Prime Minister's Office, File No A 393/412, Separation of Judicial and Executive functions
44 Bikaner State, Revenue Department, (1919) File No 756 of 1917
45 Letter from Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner to Maharaja of Jodhpur, dated January 22 1924
46 Government of Bikaner, Notification No 593, dated June, 14, 1924
47 File No 201 R of 1928 (Bikaner State)
48 Bikaner State, Village Panchayat Act, 1928
49 Mahakama Khas Bikaner, Administrative Note, Chapter III (R S A)
50 Bikaner State, Prime Minister's Office 1929, File No B 1369/1374
51 Notification issued by Prime Minister's Office, Bikaner State, dated 13th July, 1929
52 Government of Bikaner, Notes and Orders No 356/2780/28, January, 1933
53 Bikaner State, Prime Minister's Office File No A-500 518 of 1935
54 Prime Minister's Office, Bikaner State, 1934 35, File No A 1586/18[illegible]
55 Bikaner [illegible] A 455/466, Subject [illegible]
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59 Foreign Department Internal A, August, 1903 File No 14-15 (National Archives, Delhi)
60 Say's Note of 16 4 1904
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62. Letter of G G to A G G on 23-2-1906
63 Letter No 54 of 1909 from the A G G to S M Butler, Secretary to the Government of India
64. Letter of A G G vide No 54, dated 20 2 1909
65 Government of India, Foreign Department, File No 5-27
66 Letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, No 798
67. File No 32 Pol /1931, Rajputana Agency Office, Political Branch
68. Government of India, Foreign and Political Department-File No 35 and 36

(v) Bahis

69 [illegible] 43
70 [illegible] 20, 33, 37, 45 and 47
71 [illegible]
72 [illegible]
73 [illegible]

(vi) Speeches & Proclamations

74 [illegible] he Statue of [illegible]
75. [illegible] at Bombay in 1915
76. [illegible]
77. [illegible] 1919
78 [illegible]
79 [illegible] he First Round Table Conference, 1930
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30	Singh, Raghubir	Indian States and New Regime, Bombay, 1928
31	Sitaramayya, B P	History of the Indian National Congress Vol I
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33	Sukhdeo (Sir)	Mewar under Maharana Bhopal Singhji
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1 Shri Devishankar Tiwari, Ex Education Minister, Erstwhile State of Jaipur, and former Chairman Public Service Commission Jaipur
2 Justice D M Bhandari Ex Minister Erstwhile State of Jaipur, and Puisne Judge, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur
3 Shri Hetudan Ujjuwal, I A.S, Retired Commissioner,
4 sthan High
5 Rajasthan Commiss
6 ter, United States of Rajasthan, Udaipur
7. Dr Mohan Singh Mehta, Former Prime Minister, Erstwhile Banswara State, and Vice Chancellor, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
8 Shri N R Khadgawat, Director, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner
9 Justice Ranjeet Mal Mehta, Retired Puisne Judge, Erstwhile State of Jodhpur
10 Shri S P Singh Bhandari, Development Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur

GLOSSARY

1	Acharya	Principal
2	Adalat	Court
3	Adalat Diwani	Civil Court
4	Ahalkar	Clerks
5	Amins	Settlement Clerks
6	Asami	Client
7	Bakshi	The Officer in charge for donations
8	*Baoris*	A *criminal Tribe*
9	Begar	Forced labour
10	Chaukidars	Watchmen
11	Dakaiti	Dacoities
12	Daroga	Police Inspector
13	Deels	Number of persons
14	Dewan	Chief Minister
15	Dhabai	One whose family feeds the Princes
16	Diwani gharbi	, Western Zone
17	Diwanis	Zones
18	Diwani Sharqui	Eastern Zone
19	Durbar	, Court or Government of an Indian State
20	Dusseraha	A Hindu festival when Goddess Durga is worshiped
21	Farras Khana	The Central Store for furniture
22	Faujdar	Police Officer
23	Gaddi	Throne
24	Girdawari	, Detection of Crime
25	Gola	Slave
26	Hakim	Collector
27	Hakumat Court	District Court
28	Harijans	Scheduled Castes
29	Hartal	Strike
30	Hawala	Area outside the city
31	Hidayats	Orders
32	Ijlas	Court
33	Ijlas Khas	Main Court
34	Ilaquas	Regions
35	Inams	Awards
36	Jagir	Fief
37	Jarbas	Shoes
38	*Kharita*	A *formal letter* exchanged between Rulers and also between Rulers and Viceroy.
39	Kisans	. Farmers

40	Kotwal	Inspector Police
41	Kotwali	Police Station
42	Lag Bag	Particular Revenue caess on farmers
43	Lathi charge	Beating the crowd with sticks
44	Lok parishad	Name of the Political Organisation in Jodhpur
45	Magh	Last but one month of Hindu calendar
46	Mahakama Khas	Secretariat or Council of Ministers
47	Malkhana	Store
48	Malumi Court	Court of inquiry
49	Mandi	Market town
50	Mansab	Army rank under the great Moguls
51	Minas	A particular criminal tribe
52	Moharrirs	Writers
53	Mohtamid	Trustworthy
54.	Mossars	Feasts after the death of persons
55	Munims	Secretaries to big merchants
56	Mukhtaram	A person to whom the powers are delegated
57	Munsiff	Civil Judge
58	Mutsadis	Officers who are the pillars of the State
59	Nagas	A tribe of Assam
60	Naib Fauzdar	Assistant Faujdar
61	Naib Tehsildar	Assistant Tehsildar
62	Nambardar	*Headman of the village*
63	Nazims	Judicial officer of the district
64	Nizamat	Judicial district
65	Nukta	Feast or point
66	Panchayat	A board of five which settles the affairs of the village or of small communities
67	Parganas	Sub districts
68	Pattas	Formal documents granting some rights
69	Patwari	Settlement Clerk
70	Phalgun	Last month of Hindu calendar
71	Praja Mandal	Political organisation in States with *affiliation to Indian National Congress*
72	Pukka	erected with lime and stone
73	Purohit	Priest
74	Quanoongo	Settlement Officer
75	Risala	Troops
76	Ryot	Cultivator or Subjects
77	Ryotwari	A system of land settlement
78	Sadar	City
79	Sadar Diwani Adalat	City Civil Court
80	Sahabjada	Son of an Officer
81	Sardars	Nobles
82	Sawars	Riders
83	Seegas	Sections

84	Seers	Unit of weight
85	Seth	A member of the merchant class
86	Seva Samiti	Service Society
87	Shahnas	A village guard
88	Sharistedars	Assistant to the Magistrate
89	Shikar	Shoot Big game hunt
90	Siledar	Incharge of the armoury
91	Susawat Minas	A Particular tribe
92	Taccavi	A kind of relief loan
93	Taluquadar	Officer of a unit of revenue
94	Taluquas	Territorial organisations
95	Tajweej	Proposal
96	Tazimi Thikanas	Honourable Estates
97	Tehsil	A Unit of Revenue Administration
98	Tehsildar	The Administrative Officer on the Revenue unit
99	Thagi	Cheating
100	Thakur	A Rajput Noble
101	Thanas	Police Stations
102	Thanedars	Sub Inspectors
103	Tonga	Horses carriage
104	Vakils	Advocates
105	Zamindar	Landlord
106	Zanana	Ladies apartment